

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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ABE: GOVERNMENT MAY ALLOW DPRK OFFICIAL'S VISIT

OW241201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1148 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe indicated Tuesday that the government may open the way for North Korean official Hyon Chung-uk to visit Japan for fishery negotiations. Abe met with opposition Japan Socialist Party lower house member Yoshinori Yasui, who is scheduled to leave for Pyongyang on Thursday. Yasui was reported to have told the foreign minister that the government's sanction against North Korea is a stumbling block to the promotion of interchange between North Korea and Japan.

The Japanese Government imposed a ban on entry into Japan of North Korean officials following the bombing incident in Rangoon, Burma last October in which four key South Korean Cabinet ministers were killed. Yasui told Abe that Hyon's trip to Tokyo is absolutely necessary for resumption of talks on a private Japan-North Korea fishery agreement. Hyon is president of the (North) Korea-Japan goodwill association.

Abe reportedly told Yasui he thought it was not desirable for Japan and North Korea to continue without a private fishery accord, pointing out that some Japanese fishermen were having trouble pending conclusion of the agreement. He said the government may discuss Hyon's entry into Japan if circumstances for resumption of the fishery talks improve.

TWO SOUTH KOREAN FISHING BOATS SEIZED

OW250435 Tokyo KYODO in English 0431 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Matsue, Shimane Pref., April 25 KYODO -- Japanese patrol ships seized two South Korean fishing boats on charges of illegal fishing in Japanese territorial waters off the Sea of Japan coast overnight Tuesday. Shortly before midnight Tuesday the 41-ton No. 19 O Sang-ho was found to be fishing sea eels in the territorial waters 17 kilometers northwest of Utsu in Shimane Prefecture, maritime officials said. The Korean boat fled, hurling stones at the patrol boat Isenami and two other ships. But the Korean boat, manned by a crew of 11, was captured by the ships about six hours later, the officials said. The patrolmen arrested Song Ok-chun, 44, skipper of the Korean boat, on charges of illegal fishing in the territorial waters.

Another 41-ton South Korean fishing boat, the No. 22 O Sang-ho with a crew of 11, was also discovered to be operating in the nearby sea within the territorial waters shortly after the midnight, the officials said. The patrol ship Yanakaze arrested Hwang Sok-tae, 29, skipper of the boat, on the same charges. The two skippers and crewmen were taken to Hamada Port near Gotsu for investigation by maritime authorities.

The seizure has brought to 10 the number of South Korean fishing boats captured this year for illegal operations off Shimane Prefecture this year, the officials said. The governors of Shimane and neighboring Tottori Prefectures, now visiting Tokyo, will ask the government for tighter patrol there because illegal operations by South Koreans in the water have been increasing since April last year and trouble between Korean and Japanese fishermen is frequent.

ABE CONCERNED OVER MINE-DAMAGED FREIGHTER

OW250515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0504 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Tuesday Japan has expressed concern to the United States over a Japanese freighter which was damaged by mines set in a Nicaraguan port, late last month.

But Abe said the U.S. Government has denied its alleged involvement in the mining of Corinto Port in northern Nicaragua, the major gateway of imported goods to the Central American country under a leftist revolutionary government now fighting rightist rebels backed by the United States.

The Japanese freighter Terushiomaru was slightly damaged on March 30 when it apparently hit mines set in the port. Speaking at a House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee meeting, Abe said Japan has expressed concern to the United States over the incident by saying no vessels should be hampered by mines deliberately planted.

GOVERNMENT TO PAVE WAY FOR U.S. SATELLITES IMPORT

OW250541 Tokyo KYODO in English 0302 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO -- Japan will pave the way for import of U.S. communication satellites by government agencies and the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. which is to become a private company next April, government sources said Wednesday. High-ranking officials at government ministries and agencies related to Japan's procurement of communication satellites agreed early Wednesday to open the way for such imports, the sources said.

The agreement will be incorporated into a new economic package of measures to be decided at an economic ministers meeting scheduled for Friday, they added. Japan's import of U.S. communication satellites has been a focal point of bilateral trade friction in the field of high technology. The sources said, however, that Japan will also maintain its policy to develop its own communication satellites.

SOVIET LANDING SHIP SPOTTED WEST OF OKINAWA

OW241317 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- A Japanese patrol plane spotted the Soviet landing ship Aleksandr Nikolayev heading north in the East China Sea 140 kilometers west of Okinawa Tuesday, the Defense Agency said. The 13,000-ton Ivan Rogov-class vessel was earlier seen passing through the Straits of Malacca with the aircraft carrier Novorossiysk in late February.

The Aleksandr Nikolayev appears to be assigned to the Soviet Pacific Fleet based in Vladivostok, officials said. It is capable of carrying 400-500 armed troops, they said. The Ivan Rogov, once assigned to the Pacific Fleet, left for Europe in January 1981, they said.

SOVIETS DEMAND INCREASED FEE IN FISHERY TALKS

OW250537 Tokyo KYODO in English 0013 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 25 KYODO -- The Soviet Union demanded Tuesday that Japan pay 4,448 million yen (about 19.8 million dollars) as "fishing cooperative fee" in return for Japanese salmon fishing in the northwestern Pacific. The Soviets mentioned the amount of the "fee" in the current Japan-Soviet negotiations here on salmon fishing quotas for this year. The amount shows an increase of about 200 million yen over last year's figure.

Japanese negotiators rejected the Soviet proposal because of the current wide gap between the two sides over fishing quotas for this year. The Soviets Saturday proposed a quota of 35,000 tons in the area. Japan is proposing 45,000 tons. During last year's salmon fishing talks, the Soviets offered 37,000 tons in their first proposal. Both sides agreed on 42,500 tons in the 1983 negotiations.

Fumio Watanabe, head of the Japanese Fisheries Agency, flew to Moscow Tuesday to narrow the gap in the talks. Sources speculate that, even if Japan could secure the quota close to last year's 42,500 tons, it would have to accept a sizable increase in the "fee" to be paid to the Russians.

CPSU GROUP'S ARRIVAL DELAYED UNTIL 26 APRIL

OW240851 Tokyo KYODO in English 0829 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- A three-member Soviet Communist Party mission, originally scheduled to arrive Tuesday, will now fly to Tokyo on Thursday, the Communist Party of Japan said. The Japanese party, which invited the Kremlin mission, received the schedule change Monday, a party spokesman said. There will be no change among members as earlier announced -- Petr Fedoseyev, Ivan Kovalenko and Yuriy Kuznetsov, the spokesman said.

The mission will stay in Japan for about a week for talks with Japanese Communists to prepare a higher-level meeting between the two parties, he said. Fedoseyev, leader of the group, is a party Central Committee member, a deputy of the Supreme Soviet and vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Kovalenko is deputy chief of the party's International Department.

NO MEASURES SLATED AGAINST ALLEGED SOVIET SPY

OW201157 Tokyo KYODO in English 1153 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO -- Japan will take no immediate measures against a Soviet diplomat allegedly involved in an espionage case unearthed this month, Foreign Ministry sources said Friday. Viktor Okunev, first secretary at the Soviet Embassy here, reportedly gave money to a former U.S. Army sergeant in exchange for secret information in 1982.

The American, Richard Craig Smith, 40, was arrested by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) earlier this month and was indicted. The Japanese sources said since Japan has no detailed information from the U.S. on the case, it cannot be certain whether Okunev was actually involved in spying activity. The sources said the U.S. Government has not asked Japan to take any measures against the Soviet diplomat.

PRC ADMINISTRATORS DELEGATION CONCLUDES TOUR

OW200753 Tokyo KYODO in English 0709 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Osaka, April 20 KYODO -- A nine-member delegation of Chinese provincial government chiefs left here for home Friday after their two-week tour of Japan. The Chinese administrators visited six prefectures, including Kanagawa and Kyoto, and inspected a steel mill and new transportation system during the tour, which was organized as part of an exchange program between Japanese and Chinese prefectural government chiefs. The Chinese delegation was led by Bu He, chairman of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.

LAOTIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER SEEKS FOOD AID

OW250531 Tokyo KYODO in English 0425 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO -- Laos Wednesday asked Japan to extend food aid to overcome a shortage caused by a lack of rainfall, Japanese officials said.

They said Souban Salitthilat, the Laotian deputy foreign minister, made the request in meeting with his Japanese counterpart Nobuo Matsunaga. Matsunaga told Souban Japan will study the Laotian request carefully, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. He declined to speculate when the Japanese Government will send rice and other food.

The Laotian official wondered if Tokyo "is somewhat too close" to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Japanese officials reported. Matsunaga countered that Japan fully supports independence of Asian countries, including Kampuchea which is partly occupied by Vietnamese troops.

Referring to his meeting Tuesday with his Vietnamese counterpart Ha Van Lau, Matsunaga reiterated that Japan hopes a mutually acceptable solution will be found to the Kampuchean problem, the Japanese officials added. Souban is one of foreign leaders who are currently in Tokyo to attend the 40th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

GOVERNMENT DRAFTS NEW ECONOMIC PACKAGE OUTLINE

OW241315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- The government has drafted an outline of a new economic package aimed at easing economic friction with the United States and Western Europe, and also meeting Southeast Asian nations' requests about their economic relations with Japan.

The plan, worked out in consultation with the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), is built around six pillars: (1) further opening of the Japanese market and import promotion, (2) greater access to Japan's high technology market, (3) stepped-up decontrol of Japan's financial and capital markets, (4) promotion of mutual investments; (5) cooperation in the sphere of energy and (6) wider scope for foreign lawyers' activities in Japan, government officials said Tuesday.

However, they said, the planned reduction of import duties -- the biggest point at issue -- has run into stiff opposition from domestic industries concerned. Adjustment of views on the matter within the government and the ruling LDP will last until economic ministers meet Friday to finalize the package, the officials said. Regarding market opening and import promotion, they said, the package will feature wide-ranging tariff reduction. Tariff cuts on about 1,200 agricultural and industrial products, promised in the "Tokyo round" of multilateral trade negotiations, will be moved up.

The package will also incorporate a recent Japan-U.S. agreement expanding import quotas for quality beef and citrus fruit, acceptance of foreign inspection institutes' data when screening applications for imports of pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemicals and electric goods, and easing of standards and certification systems for approval of foreign products.

As to the high-tech market, the package will feature a practical liberalization of foreign investment in the so-called value added network (VAN) service -- a field attracting increasing U.S. attention. The liberalization of the financial and capital markets will be based on a study by the Japan-U.S. yen-dollar ad hoc committee, which is expected to come up with a report next month. It will include expansion of the Euroyen market, the officials said.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY MEETS WITH ABE

OW251127 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO -- The West should be patient in dealing with the Soviet Union despite the absence at present of a possibility of a dramatic improvement in relations, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said Wednesday.

In a two-hour meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Howe painted a gloomy picture of East-West relations and said it is "very difficult" for the West to expect the Soviets to return to the negotiating table on the INF issue. The British foreign secretary told Abe he will be visiting Moscow in July to call on the Soviet leadership to be more receptive to Western peace proposal, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said.

The Japanese foreign minister said he shared Howe's bleak view on the West's dealings with the Soviet Union but concurred in his suggestion that the United States and its allies in Western Europe and Japan should address the issue "with patience," the official said. Howe made the remarks during the 15th Anglo-Japanese foreign ministers conference at the Foreign Ministry shortly after his arrival in Tokyo from South Korea on the last leg of his Asian trip. Howe said he believes "there are some within the Soviet Government who wish for continued dialogue with the West," according to a Japanese Foreign Ministry official.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said after the meeting Abe and Howe agreed on the need to solidify the Western alliance to deal with the Soviet Union despite the current stalemate. The London government expects "mature relations without much friction" between the East and the West, in the long run, Howe was quoted by the spokesman as telling Abe. The foreign ministers will hold their second round of talks Thursday morning. Howe will meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone later that day.

Abe expressed Japan's support of the British action in connection with the siege in London of the Libyan Embassy and criticized Tripoli for taking extreme steps, Japanese officials added. Howe, referring to his talks in Beijing on Hong Kong's status after 1997, said he held "businesslike" meetings with Chinese officials.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON FRG'S LAMBSDORFF VISIT

Attends Fair With Nakasone

OW230557 Tokyo KYODO in English 0527 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 KYODO -- With more than 500 leading enterprises and institutions participating, the German exhibition '84 opened Monday at Tokyo's Harumi International Fair Center. The German fair, which sponsors said is the largest-ever industry show held outside the Federal Republic of Germany, features various West German industries, including automobiles, machinery, precision and optical devices, chemicals and electronics. The show with the theme "Made in Germany -- Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" -- will run 14 days through May 6. West German businesses and the government have put up 1.5 billion marks for the exhibition which is aimed at bringing the Japanese the actual present-day status of German economic and industrial performance as a whole.

The exhibition committee chaired by President Rolf Rodenstock of the Federation of German Industry (BDI) expects some 500,000 visitors. Prince Hitachi and Princess Hanako officially opened the fair, while Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone delivered a welcoming speech at the opening ceremony.

West German Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff and Rodenstock as well as other prominent business leaders were among those at the ceremony. In his opening remarks, Lambsdorff said he hoped the German exhibition would deepen the Japanese-German ties in science, cultural and economic fields. "We have never exerted such a great effort like in this event to develop our continuous mutual relationship," he said.

Nakasone in response appreciated the German efforts to resolve the trade disputes through expanded economic relations, not with protectionist means.

Meets With MITI Minister

OW241145 Tokyo KYODO in English 1124 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- West German Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff asked Japan Tuesday to lower its import duties, especially for menthol and copper ingots, when he met with Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Hikosaburo Okonogi.

Okonogi replied that Japan would study the request while considering the domestic implications, MITI officials said. They said Lambsdorff also asked Japan to improve its standards certification system and accept more good laboratory practice (GLP) items approved by West Germany's official standards system.

The two ministers agreed that promoting the free trade system is essential to revitalization of the world economy.

Grants KYODO Interview

OW240433 Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- The United States will not gain new investment from foreign countries if it sticks to the worldwide unitary taxation, West German Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff warned Tuesday. Unitary taxation, levied by 13 U.S. states on multinational companies on the basis of their worldwide income, has emerged as a source of serious friction between the United States and other Western nations.

In an exclusive interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, he said: "I hope we will never be forced to levy tax on a subsidiary of General Motors in Germany on the basis of the GM's worldwide income."

In regard to the forthcoming London summit, he said it is desirable that the meeting support a proposal by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and President Ronald Reagan for a new round of GATT negotiations.

The West German minister called for liberalization of Japan's money and capital market, saying that it is not plausible for a country calling for a new trade agreement when it is delaying liberalizing an important business sphere -- banking. "An economically strong nation as Japan and an important currency as the yen should fully be integrated in the world economy," he said.

On the relations to the East in the wake of the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, Lambsdorff said political ties between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic have not deteriorated contrary to the anticipation by all concerned. "For the moment, we have no reason to regard the relations between our two states as negative or pessimistic," he said.

"The economic interest of the both sides and brisk trade relations are strong enough not only to survive the difficult development in the political field, but also to develop (the relations) positive, or expansive," he added. He pointed to in this regard a series of intensive talks between West and East German leaders during the Leipzig Fair last month and an expected visit by East German head of state Erich Honecker to West Germany this fall.

HIROHITO, NAKASONE GREET QATARI HEAD OF STATE

OW230309 Tokyo KYODO in English 0246 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 KYODO -- Qatar head of state, Shaykh Khalifah Al Thani who arrived in Tokyo Sunday as a state guest, received an official welcome Monday at a ceremony in the Akasaka state guest house.

On hand to greet the visiting head of state were Emperor Hirohito, Crown Prince Akihito and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. After exchanging personal greeting with the emperor, the amir then reviewed the honor guard in front of the guest house. Shaykh Khalifa Al Thani, accompanied by the emperor, visited the imperial palace following the ceremony.

A dinner party is scheduled at the imperial palace this evening to honor the amir, who will visit Japan till May 8. During the formal meeting at the imperial palace, the amir expressed the hope the war in the Middle East would end soon. The emperor nodded his head in agreement, according to officials.

Discuss Mideast Situation

OW231135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1111 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 KYODO -- Japanese and Qatar leaders Monday expressed the hope the mideast conflict will be resolved realistically, Japanese officials said. The hope was voiced during a meeting between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and the Amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, who was officially welcomed to Japan earlier in the day by Emperor Hirohito.

After the meeting, Japanese officials said, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs, discussed the mideast situation, particularly the Iran-Iraqi war. Abe outlined to the Qatar state minister Japan's neutral stance on the Iran-Iraqi hostilities, denying reports that Tokyo is pro-Iran. Abe also stressed that Japan is not selling arms to either of the warring countries, a fact that he asserted enables Japan to maintain and strengthen ties with both Tehran and Baghdad, a Foreign Ministry official told reporters.

A high-ranking Foreign Ministry official said after the meeting, the Gulf war was obviously the main concern for Qatar, one of key crude exporters to Japan. Abe also related to Sayf Al Thani his recent talks with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati during which he said he realized Iran's determination to carry on the war, the Foreign Ministry official added.

Qatar Petroleum Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani plans to ask Japan to import natural gas during a meeting Tuesday with International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi, Foreign Ministry officials said. The topic came up during the Nakasone-amir meeting and the premier promised that Okongki will listen to the Qatar request, the officials added. The amir of Qatar arrived in Tokyo Sunday on a four-day visit.

Seeks Gas Development Aid

OW241415 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- Qatar Tuesday asked for Japanese technical cooperation to expedite the development of huge natural gas reserves at North Field, Japanese officials said. Qatar Finance and Petroleum Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn kahlifah Al Thani made the request when he met International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi. The Qatar Government agreed last month with British Petroleum Co. and Cie. Francaise des Petroles on joint development of the North Field gas field, with an estimated deposit of 1 million to 3 million cubic feet.

Issue Joint Communique

GF251056 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 25 Apr (WAKH) -- Joint communique on the official visit His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, made to Japan, 25 April 1984.

At the invitation of the Japanese Government, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, made an official visit to Japan during the period between 22-25 April 1984. During his stay in Tokyo, his highness paid an official visit to his majesty the Japanese emperor in his palace on 23 April. On the same day his highness met with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to exchange viewpoints on international and regional issues of mutual interest and on bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended on the Qatari side by Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah, finance and petroleum minister; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Hasan Kamil, the amir's adviser; Mr 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari, information minister; and Mr Muhammad 'Ali al-Ansari, Qatari ambassador to Japan.

The meeting was attended on the Japanese side by Mr Shintaro Abe, foreign minister; Mr Takao Fujinami, chief Cabinet secretary; and Mr Shigemoto Nogusa, Japanese ambassador to Qatar. The talks were dominated by an atmosphere of friendship and amicability which characterizes the relations between Qatar and Japan.

His highness the amir and his excellency the prime minister both expressed full satisfaction on the results of these talks which they hope will contribute to enhanced cooperation and understanding between the two countries for the benefit of their peoples. Reviewing bilateral relations, the two sides noted with satisfaction the continuing development in friendly cooperation and relations and stressed their readiness to continue to support and develop them in political, economic, technological, cultural, and other fields.

Both sides affirmed interest in bolstering these relations, and they welcomed the establishment of a committee, to be made up of representatives from Qatar and Japan, which will be charged with the task of reviewing and following up the various aspects of bilateral relations.

The two sides reviewed development in the Middle East in general, including the situation in the Gulf region. In this regard, his highness the amir explained to his excellency the prime minister the policy of the GCC countries on the regional and international levels and the efforts they exert in order to accomplish economic integration among themselves and to reinforce security and stability in the Gulf region and settle the existing problems in the region through peaceful means and prevent the foreign powers' intervention.

His excellency the Japanese prime minister praised the vital role played by the GCC in boosting economic development and in preserving security and stability in the region as a means of improving international security and peace. His excellency the prime minister also expressed his profound appreciation for what the state of Qatar, under the leadership of his highness the amir and through its chairmanship of the GCC session, is making in efforts to provide the means for security and stability in the region.

His highness the amir and his excellency the prime minister noted with the utmost concern the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and the great threat it poses not only to the entire Gulf region's peace and stability but also to the world's economy. They stressed the urgent need for an early and just settlement of this dispute through peaceful means.

His excellency the prime minister explained the political and diplomatic efforts that Japan has exerted in order to help create an atmosphere that may lead to peace. He stressed his determination to continue the efforts in order to reach an early peaceful settlement. His highness the amir expressed his appreciation for the detailed explanation provided by his excellency the prime minister and urged Japan to play an active role to end the Iraqi-Iranian war. Both sides agreed that the international community should make additional effective efforts in order to reach a peaceful settlement to this dispute.

As for the Middle East problem, both sides expressed strong concern due to the predicament reached by the peace efforts, despite the need for a just, permanent, and comprehensive settlement as early as possible. Both sides stressed that settling this problem must be based on a complete Israeli withdrawal from all The Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, as well as the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to self-determination according to the UN Charter, including their right to establish their own sovereign state. In this regard, the Japanese side stressed the necessity of respecting the security and territorial integrity of all states in the region.

Viewing the situation in the Lebanese arena, both sides renewed their full support for Lebanon's national sovereignty and territorial integrity and stressed the necessity of the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Lebanese territories according to Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, as well as the withdrawal of the other non-Lebanese forces whose presence is not approved by the Lebanese Government. They expressed their greatest hopes that the various Lebanese groups will be able to reach a quick national reconciliation formula that is capable of restoring security, stability, and peace in the country.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction for the success of the visit by his highness the amir of Qatar in increasing mutual understanding and the traditional friendship between the two countries. His highness the amir expressed his gratitude and appreciation to his majesty the emperor and to the Japanese Government and people for the warm welcome and reception he and his accompanying delegation received during the visit. His highness the amir extended an invitation to the Japanese prime minister to visit the state of Qatar, which he gratefully accepted, provided the time of the visit will be decided through diplomatic channels.

'IMPLIED RECOGNITION' EXTENDED TO GUINEA

OW240239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0232 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- Japan has extended implied recognition to the new Guinean Government born after a military coup April 3, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told a Cabinet meeting Tuesday. Abe said this was conveyed to the new government through diplomatic channels. The bloodless coup occurred eight days after the death of President Ahmed Sekou Toure who ruled the country for more than 25 years. The coup placed Col Lansana Conte at the head of the new government.

KHIEU SAMPHAN ADDRESSES ESCAP, CONDEMNS SRV

BK210126 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Democratic Kampuchean Vice-President Khieu Samphan yesterday joined ASEAN in condemning Vietnam for its repeated incursions into Thailand and urged the international community to continue political, economic and humanitarian aid to Kampuchea.

Addressing the 40th session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Khieu Samphan said the destruction in his country resulted from its war of liberation against Hanoi and undermined his coalition government's development efforts. He called on ESCAP members to reduce political tension and to eliminate conflicts in the region. The Vietnamese delegation, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau, instantly staged a walkout after Khieu Samphan started to address the session.

DSP LEADER 'POSITIVE' TOWARD COALITION WITH LDP

OW231003 Tokyo KYODO in English 0707 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 KYODO -- Ryosaku Sasaki, chairman of the third largest opposition Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), Monday showed a positive stance toward forming a coalition with the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). Sasaki was speaking at the moderate opposition party's 29th national convention opening a three-day session at the Kudan Kaikan Hall here Monday.

He said there are two alternatives to be taken by his party under the near-even balance of power between the ruling and opposition parties in the Diet. One of them, he said, is a policy line looking for a coalition with the LDP which suffered a setback in late last year's general election.

The LDP, led by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, was forced to form a coalition government with the minor conservative New Liberal Club to maintain a working majority in the House of Representatives.

Sasaki said with his party's participation in an LDP government, scandal-ridden LDP politics could be changed but warned against the mere extension of a helping hand for its survival as Japan's ruling circles. He said his party will expand its power vision committee for studying in concrete terms a coalition with the LDP in unbroken power since 1955.

Sasaki said the second alternative for his party is cohesion with the No 1 opposition Japan Socialists Party and No 2 opposition Komeito to topple the LDP government. But he showed a rather negative stance toward promotion of a JSP-Komeito-DSP grouping, saying the JSP must make a new "realistic" party. Sasaki called on the JSP to abandon its revolutionary policy line and give up its pet scheme of an "unarmed neutrality" for Japan.

He appealed for all-out efforts to build party strength so that the party can pick either of the alternatives at any time. As a concrete way for doing that he called for an increase in party membership and party organ sales, both of which have been leveling off recently. The convention will discuss action plans and priority policies for fiscal 1984 Tuesday and approve them at a plenary session Wednesday.

WEINBERGER'S PROJECTED TRIP TO SOUTH DENOUNCED

SK210459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary says that U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's tour of South Korea and Japan slated for early May is one of aggression and war to render the situation in the Far East more strained and increase the danger of war there and a vicious challenge to our people and other progressive peoples in Asia and the rest of the world who desire peace and security in this region.

The author of the commentary says: Weinberger's trip will be made at a time when the U.S. imperialists are stepping up their Far Eastern strategy and policy of aggression on Korea as never before. This tells that his Far Eastern tour is not a mere junket but has been prearranged according to the plan worked out beforehand at the White House and Pentagon.

The U.S. imperialists' Far Eastern strategy at present is to hasten the formation of a U.S. - Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance and thus launch an anti-communist "crusade" for invading our republic and attacking other socialist countries.

In visiting Seoul and Tokyo with iron chains in one hand and a whip in the other, Weinberger tries to more tightly bind the South Korean puppets and the Japanese militarist forces to their war chariot by the chains and to drive this war chariot to the Korean peninsula with the whip. His scheduled talks with the South Korean puppets and Japanese militarists and his inspection of the U.S. Army units in South Korea and the puppet army units are all intended for this purpose.

It is very ill-boding that he intends to make a Far Eastern tour in order to put spurs to the manoeuvres for triangular military alliance and hurry up the preparations for a new war of aggression in Korea.

PAPER ON NEW-TYPE GUNS OF U.S. MARINES IN OKINAWA

SK230351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA) -- The replacement these days of the main guns of the U.S. Marines stationed in Okinawa with new-type guns capable of firing neutron shells is an ominous sign; it is not a mere replacement of arms but a step linked with the scheme to unleash a nuclear war in Korea, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary April 22.

The author of the commentary says: It is not fortuitous that the replacement of the equipment of the U.S. Marines in Okinawa is timed to coincide with the undisguised criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists to ignite a nuclear war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists use Okinawa as a forward base for aggression on Korea. Recently they decided to deploy a "special operation" unit in Okinawa and have already shipped part of it into the Kadena base. They also decided to establish a new area for aerial warfare exercise near Okinawa. The Japanese reactionaries set up a large-scale electron information centre in Okinawa in compliance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists.

The measures of the U.S. imperialists to strengthen the Okinawa base and reinforce their forces there show that they are meticulously stepping up preparations for a new Korean war on a fuller scale.

REMARKS OF SOUTH'S UNIFICATION MINISTER CONDEMNED

SK240519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA) -- The South Korean "minister of the National Unification Board," slinging mud at our proposal for tripartite talks, contended that the "precondition" for peace on the Korean peninsula and her peaceful reunification is not the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea but the creation of "trust" between North and South.

Hitting at this, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN today says: His protestation means that peace can be preserved in Korea and its reunification be achieved only when the U.S. troops remain in South Korea. This has something in common with the argument of the five traitors in 1905 who sold off the nation's sovereignty to the Japanese invaders, claiming that peace in the East could be maintained and independence be preserved only when Korea joined hands with Japan.

It is quite strange, nearly 80 years after that, to hear words akin to the balderdash of the traitors who sold off the country to Japanese imperialism under the cloak of "peace" and "independence." But, we cannot expect any other words from them who are as like as two peas.

Owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their aggressive policy, our people have already undergone a war and are facing the danger of war today.

The "minister of the National Unification Board" vilified our demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces, closing his eyes to this stark fact. This is because he and his like are treacherous forces prolonging their days with the protection of U.S. bayonet.

The "creation of trust" preached by those fostering hostile feelings within the nation by the din of anti-communist confrontation and war is no more than empty talk.

That day he defended the U.S. occupation policy with outcries over "unification by the North with armed forces" and, at the same hour, that very man mumbled that we are pursuing "a policy of national split." Their ever-changing incoherent propaganda is all run through with falsity and fabrication.

VRPR CITES SEOUL RESIDENT ON TRIPARTITE TALKS

SK241145 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 23 Apr 84

[From the regular program "Outcry of the Masses": "Accusation by a Certain Mr Kim of Mapo District, Seoul"]

[Text] Ignoring the North's continued sincere efforts for the realization of tripartite talks, the authorities are still insisting on nonsensical talks between the concerned parties [tangsaja hoedam] in diametric opposition to the North's efforts. I can hardly repress my anger over this. So, I would like to say a word about this.

It has already been 3 months since the North advanced the proposal for tripartite talks. The more I ponder, the more I am convinced that the North's proposal is a just one which correctly reflects the desire of the nation and the prevailing situation at home and abroad.

As we all know, because of the war maneuvers of the United States and its stooges, the Korean peninsula is in a crisis in which a war like the one in 1950 may break out at any moment. Therefore, I think that durable peace on the Korean peninsula and the achievement of the reunification cause -- the cherished desire of our nation -- are unthinkable without the elimination of the touch-and-go danger of war.

I think this is the reason why the North is making efforts to eliminate tension from this soil and open a favorable phase for peaceful reunification through discussion of the question of concluding a peace agreement, the question of withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea, and the question of adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South by holding tripartite talks in which the United States -- a signatory of the Korean Armistice Agreement and the one which is exercising all real power in South Korea -- will participate and the South Korean authorities will also participate. Only then, I think, can the tensions be eliminated from the Korean peninsula and a favorable phase opened for reunification.

I stress repeatedly that the North's proposal for tripartite talks is a most realistic, rational, fair, and just one through which the question of the Korean peninsula, which stands at the crossroads of peace and war, can be settled in a peaceful way.

This is precisely the reason why heads of state, high-ranking government officials, international organizations, and peace-loving people of nonaligned nations, Third World countries, and many other world countries -- not to speak of our masses -- actively supported the proposal for tripartite talks upon its announcement and are demanding its early realization.

The voices calling for the realization of the North's proposal for tripartite talks are being elevated with each passing day. This is a fact that cannot be concealed.

Nevertheless, only the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which acts according to U.S. direction, turn their faces away from the proposal. They have responded to the proposal with the ROK-U.S. joint military exercise, the largest in history, and are feverishly slandering and defaming the proposal by describing it as a false peace offensive.

Moreover, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is continuing to insist on the nonsensical proposal for talks between the concerned parties of the North and the South, while raving as if it is a most rational way to settle the question of the Korean peninsula. It is ridiculous that the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has no real power, babbles about talks between the concerned parties of the North and the South.

If it really desires to hold talks between the concerned parties of the North and the South, the Chon Tu-hwan ring must even now take the prerogative of supreme military command and all other real power from its U.S. masters, make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, and take a practical step for the mitigation of tensions by relinquishing the policy of North-South confrontation. Only then, I think, can the talks between the concerned parties of the North and the South be held [kuraeya nambuk tangsaja hoedamdo songsadoelkosirago saenggak handa].

Before babbling about talks between the concerned parties of the North and the South, I think the Chon Tu-hwan group must respond to the proposal for tripartite talks to settle the question of the Korean peninsula in a peaceful way. I think this is the only wise path the Chon Tu-hwan ring can take.

The proposal for tripartite talks is an opportunity for the authorities to do away with their wrong stand and adopt a correct one. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring continues to run counter to the opinion and desire of the nation, it will face the stern denunciation of the masses.

SHOOTING EXERCISES IN SOUTH'S SEAS REPORTED

SK242225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique started a criminal shooting exercise on the waters around Koje Island on the South Sea and Ye Island on the West Sea on April 23, according to a report of "Radio No 1" in South Korea.

This exercise will reportedly last till April 29. Timed to coincide with the large-scale provocative "Myolgong 84" war exercise in Seoul, Kyonggi Province and South Korean Kangwon Province from April 23, the South Korean puppet clique started this shooting exercise on the South and West Seas. This shows that its new war provocation moves against the northern half of the country have reached a more adventurous stage.

Through such military exercises the puppet clique seeks to threaten the anti-"government" action of the South Korean students and divert their attention elsewhere.

NODONG SINMUN PRAISES STUDENT STRUGGLE IN SOUTH

20 April Commentary

SK240837 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 29 Apr 84

[NODONG SINMUN 20 April commentary: "The Demand for Democratization Cannot Be Suppressed"]

[Text] The struggle of South Korean youths and students to achieve the democratization of the campus and society has been waged more fiercely. As has already been reported, students of several universities in Seoul, including Koryo University, held and waged fierce antigovernment meetings and demonstration struggles on 17 and 18 April against the outrageous fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

In defiance of a bloody atmosphere of panic in which fascist bayonets are rampant, South Korean youths and students have indomitably risen every day under such slogans as: "Overthrow the dictatorial regime!", "Stop campus surveillance!" "The government-patronized press must destroy itself!", "We oppose coercive conscription with a do-or-die spirit!", and "Let us win back April!" This is the manifestation of a resolute will of resistance not to tolerate the dictatorial rule of the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique. This also shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been abandoned by the South Korean people with the passage of time and that it has been thoroughly isolated.

Frightened by the struggle of youths and students, which is being stepped up daily, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique is frantically running amok to suppress them by totally mobilizing the puppet police forces. By mobilizing the puppet police task forces, the fascist clique has suppressed youths and students, firing tear gas against them. It has deployed tyrannic forces around campuses. On two occasions, the puppets have deployed a large number of local police forces in the Seoul and Kyonggi provincial areas and have mobilized them in suppressing students.

Having issued a special plan for campus guidance, it has strengthened surveillance and control over students. While threatening that acts violating school regulations will be punished immediately, it has raised a commotion by punishing many students on illegal charges.

This tyrannical, outrageous, and barbarous suppression of the student struggle clearly shows how feloniously the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique is running amok to strangle the righteous antifascist struggle of the South Korean students and people for democratization. This also shows the deceitful nature of the campus autonomy clamorously referred to by the rascals, along with the true color of the Chon Tu-hwan ring as a group of outrageous fascist tyrants.

The flames of the antifascist struggle for democratization which the South Korean youths and students have once again lit are the eruption of the pent-up curse, and resentment against the maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan clique for fascist tyranny, for pacification, and for deception.

Under the fascist, military, dictatorial rule of Chon Tu-hwan, the South Korean students and people will only receive fascist suppression of the campus, the lack of rights, and death. Clamorously babbling about campus autonomy, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique has made a rigmarole that it will bring something to the students. Where is the change? Nothing has changed. Boasting of campus autonomy, the puppets are trying to make the student movement government-patronized by having the government-patronized Student Defense Corps take the lead in this movement and to bind all students to school regulations and campus order which have been revised for the worse in a fascist manner. The democracy which reportedly has been achieved is just empty talk. The process of making the campus fascist has been further accelerated by caskets.

It is very natural for the South Korean youths and students, who are courageous as far as justice is concerned, to have risen to link the democratization of the campus to that of society and to shout for the overthrow of the dictatorial regime. Instead of accepting the students' demand, however, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has suppressed them with bayonets and taken successive fascist actions. This vividly reveals the two-pronged tactics of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, that is, the wielding of swords while using pacification and deception.

A jackal cannot become a sheep. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is trying to block the advance of the struggle of the students and the people and to achieve secure power. However, this attempt will be futile.

Bayonets are not almighty. No matter how desperately the dictatorial regime, which the people have abandoned, may run amok, it will not last long. The miserable fate of the previous dictators clearly shows this. The more the Chon Tu-hwan clique strengthens its rule with bayonets, the more it will incur the discontent of the students and the people and the more quickly it will hasten its own downfall.

No matter how fiercely the fascists may run wild, the south Korean students will never lower the banner of the antifascist struggle for democratization which they have already lifted.

Propaganda Motives Alleged

SK220929 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0914 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA) -- TONGIL ILBO, an anti-communist paper on the payroll of the South Korean puppet clique published in Japan, carried a groundless report that taking advantage of the students' struggle gaining momentum in South Korea, we would "intensify subversive acts against the South" with Japan as a base.

In a commentary titled "What Are They Seeking Behind the Smear Campaign?" NODONG SINMUN today says that this preposterous smear campaign of "TONGIL ILBO, run through with falsity and fabrications, was wirepulled by the Chon Tu-hwan group behind the scene.

The author of the commentary says: The riffraffs of TONGIL ILBO bossed by Yi Zong-kun are secret agents acting under the baton of the South Korea puppet clique. They define the direction of editing according to the orders given by the puppet clique, and are paid fund by it to issue papers full of faked-up cases.

Last year, too, when public opinion at home and abroad grew in opposition to the holding of the inter-parliamentary conference in Seoul, this plot-breeding newspaper spread the trite argument about "infiltration and disturbances by the North" to back the puppets and, on the threshold of Reagan's trip to South Korea, kicked up an anti-DPRK campaign with an outcry over the "subversive activities against the South." All this followed from the Chon Tu-hwan group's directives.

This time, too, TONGIL ILBO committed itself to an anti-DPRK propaganda with an advertisement about "subversive acts against the South," as taught by the puppets, when the struggle of South Korean students gained in strength, and thus fully betrayed once again its criminal nature as an anti-communist plot-breeding newspaper of the Chon Tu-hwan group.

The smear campaign launched by the South Korean puppet clique with the mobilization of even a Japan-based anti-communist newspaper on its payroll indicates that their anti-national moves hostile to the DPRK, which are aimed at inciting North-South confrontation, have gone today to the extremes and that they may resort to all sorts of overt and covert tricky incidents in an attempt to create pretexts for crackdown upon the student movement in the future. The moves of the Chon Tu-hwan group hell bent on seeking an insidious political aim and on persisting in anti-DPRK campaigns by means of even plot-breeding newspapers overseas are bound to face stronger denunciation at home and abroad.

Campus Autonomy 'Deceptive'

SK241120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today exposes the seamy side of the deceptive "campus autonomy" advertised by the South Korean puppet clique in its article titled "Crafty Scheme To Put Student Movement Under 'Government' Control With Slogan of 'Autonomy.'"

The author of the article says: Some time ago, the puppet minister of education threatened the students who had risen up in the struggle for democratization, crying that a strong "measure" should be taken against any "violence" and "the actions breaking school regulations will not be overlooked."

The threat and suppression of students by the Chon Tu-hwan group stripped bare the fraud of its "campus autonomy." Under the cloak of "campus autonomy policy" the puppet clique played the drama of withdrawing all the police from universities and removing the guard telephones and setups which had been installed within and without campuses. But this was no more than an appeasement and deception to detach students from the ranks of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy and subordinate them to a more crafty order of repression by fascinating them with the deceptive slogan of "campus autonomy."

The Chon Tu-hwan group's trumpeting about "campus autonomy" is, after all, intended to bind the students within campus and put them under the control of its subsidized student organisation, thereby placing the student movement under "government" control, and to lull the fighting spirit of the students against fascism by turning the relations between the students and the puppet government into relations between the students and the professors. This is clear from the fact that the puppet clique scheme to form a "campus autonomy promotion committee" under the guidance of the "Student Homeland Defence Corps," their paramilitary organisation, and make it a subordinate organization of the "Student Homeland Defence Corps." With no suppression or deception can the Chon Tu-hwan group obstruct the patriotic action of the South Korean students convinced of the justness of the cause of their struggle or realise their sinister ambition.

VRPR ASSESSES SITUATION ON CAMPUSES IN SOUTH

Commentators' Roundtable Talk

SK201002 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Roundtable talk among station commentators Kim and Yun and announcer Ko]

[Text] [Ko] Greeting the spring of struggle, all campuses are now seething with a strong wind of democratization, and patriotic students' voices calling for campus freedom and democratization of the society are constantly increasing. In this hour, I would like to discuss this issue with you. I want you to first review briefly the patriotic students' struggle sweeping all campuses throughout the country. Would you start first, Mr Kim?

[Kim] As we know, the patriotic students' struggle for campus freedom and democratization of the society is being vigorously staged every day in all universities. Various forms of struggle for democratization have been staged in many universities in Seoul and provinces and such a struggle is still continuing even now. These universities are Seoul National University, Korea University, Yonsei University, Sogang University, Songgyungwan University, Kyonghui University, Ewha Women's University, Sungmyong Women's University, Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, Tongguk University, Hanyang University, the Methodist Theological School and many other universities in Seoul, Chonnam University in Kwangju, Wogang University in North Cholla Province, Mokwon University in Taejon, and many other universities in provinces.

[Yun] According to the authorities' announcement alone, the struggle for campus freedom and democratization of the society has been staged in some 60 universities out of a total of 99 universities throughout the country since the new semester began last March. This exceeds the number of universities that participated in the struggle for campus freedom and democratization in 1980.

[Ko] The recent struggle of students has included rallies, demonstrations, sit-ins, hunger strikes, dissemination of leaflets, and stone-throwing battles. These forms of struggle have appeared to become more vehement with each passing day. What do you think of this?

[Yun] That's right. Their struggle has become more violent. The types of rallies that students have staged thus far include discussion gatherings for democratization, funeral services for democracy, rallies to condemn the press, rallies to demand campus autonomy, gatherings to condemn the authorities, surveillance and investigation activities on campuses, memorial services for fellow students who were killed by the authorities, rallies for forming students' autonomous organizations, open discussion rallies for democracy and campus autonomy, lecture rallies on the labor movement, and many other gatherings.

At the same time, at these gatherings, students issued letters of declaration for campus autonomy and democratization of the society, letters of declaration which pledge to struggle for freedom and democracy, statements, and letters of appeal. They also burned the authorities in effigy in protest of the forced conscription of fellow students into the army.

[Kim] Students also staged such violent struggles as hunger strikes and all-night sit-ins. They staged demonstrations, shouting slogans. They engaged in violent stone-throwing battles with the riot police. They even broke through the barricades of the police and destroyed many police boxes and vehicles. Along with such struggles, they staged demonstrations on the streets, while disseminating leaflets.

[Yun] Despite the closing of their schools, students went there and staged demonstrations on campus. Some students destroyed the iron windows of a school library, saying that they are obstacles to campus democratization. There, they staged a hunger strike and sit-in.

[Kim] Students arrested a policeman who had watched and photographed the students' demonstration on their campus and confiscated his camera and films. Some students took out documents containing information on the conscription of students into the army and disclosed them to students. They set up barricades on their campuses and staged sit-ins. Such violent struggles have been reported from some 20 universities.

[Yun] The struggles of students for campus autonomy and democratization have varied in size. They have ranged from 500-800 to 2,000-3,000 students.

[Ko] Through the slogans and demands that students have come up with, we can easily know how strong their desire for democratization is. What do you think of this?

[Yun] All patriotic students participating in the sacred and lofty struggle unanimously call for campus autonomy and democratization of the society. Their demands include the immediate suspension of the surveillance and investigation activities by the authorities on campus, the abrogation of the Students Defense Corps, the immediate discontinuation of the forced conscription of students into the army, the immediate suspension of the school authorities' measure of forcing students to leave school for a certain period, the free publication of university papers, the unconditional and immediate reinstatement of expelled students, the immediate expulsion of the government-patronized professors, the immediate publication of the names of students who are on the surveillance list, and the revision of the current school regulations. Thus, they are staging the indomitable struggle for campus freedom and democratization.

[Kim] Asserting that campus autonomy and freedom can be achieved only through democratization of the society, students are gallantly struggling, shouting such slogans as: "The dictatorial regime, step down from power;" "The government-patronized press should commit suicide," and "Let us regain the April Revolution." They are also vigorously struggling, calling for the abrogation of various fascist evil laws, the immediate reinstatement of expelled workers, and the guarantee for labor rights for workers.

[Ko] I think that the patriotic students' struggle on campus is indeed not only a just and patriotic struggle for the realization of campus freedom and democratization of the society but also a righteous eruption of the pent-up resentment and indignation over the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has tried to obliterate democracy, civil rights, and campus freedom. What do you think of this?

[Yun] You are right. As we know well, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has employed all possible means to completely obliterate the student movement.

However, such a scheme has aroused great indignation among youths, students, and people of all strata. Entering the new semester last March, the Chon Tu-hwan ring clamored about the release of detained students, the reinstatement of expelled students, and a guarantee for campus autonomy. Thus, it tried to appear to the people as if it were providing a special favor for students. This was a cunning tactic in a bid to soothe increasing anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment among students, to (?prevent the student movement) for democracy, and to destroy students' struggle one by one.

[Kim] While announcing the release of detained students on one hand, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has continuously arrested and detained those students who call for freedom and democracy on the other hand. While announcing the so-called reinstatement of expelled students, it has forced them to submit their written pledge and has imposed various conditions upon them. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has tried to reinstate only those students who follow its fascist rule.

[Ko] I think that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's clamoring about the withdrawal of the police agents from campuses is also a trick. Don't you think so?

[Yun] That's right. The police agents who have been reportedly withdrawn from campuses are only those whose identity has been exposed. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has not only deployed many agents but also established various fascist mechanisms on campuses to continue its secret surveillance and investigation activities against students.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has watched and investigated students' moves through the so-called professors organ for guiding students, [words indistinct], the Students Defense Corps, and secret investigation agents deployed on campuses. Furthermore, it has committed all sorts of atrocities involving watching every act of conscientious professors and progressive students and of detaining them.

[Kim] Not being satisfied with this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has gone so far as to organize a body composed of representatives from the Agency for National Security and Planning, government-patronized professors, and the police authorities, and various other government-patronized organizations and, through these organs, has watched students' moves on campus in a bid to prevent the students' struggle in advance. At the same time, through the fascist graduation quota system and school regulations, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has tried to suppress the students' struggle.

[Yun] The Chon Tu-hwan ring has tried to suppress and obliterate the students' struggle through the Students' Defense Corps and by organizing the so-called Committee for Promoting Campus Autonomy. [passage indistinct]

[Ko] Recently, an atmosphere of terror has prevailed on and around campuses. Would you describe this?

[Kim] Campuses are now surrounded by police forces and army units. Campus surveillance has been further intensified. Since the new semester began last March, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has deployed numerous special forces of the Army in major cities in a bid to suppress the students' struggle. Joint police-Army exercises have also been frequently staged with the aim of suppressing campuses. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has gone so far as to mobilize the Homeland Defense Reserve units and crime-prevention corps members.

[Yun] Not being satisfied with this, the fascist clique has moved some 30,000 policemen from the provinces to Seoul and has deployed them around the universities in Seoul. Through these facts, we can see that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppression of campuses has not been alleviated but further strengthened.

At any rate, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has desperately tried to prevent the students' struggle from developing into a pannational struggle for democracy.

[Ko] Now, let us review the forces constriction of students into the Army, which has been the target of condemnation among the msasses. I think this is a serious social problem. What do you think?

[Kim] Yes, it is a serious problem. Numerous expelled students and other progressive students who were arrested on the streets are being forced into the Army and treated mercilessly there. Those students expelled from schools during the period 1981 to 1983 number several thousand. Some 600 of them have been forced into the Army.

[Yun] These students suffered severe starvation and heavy military training in the Army under the pretext of special education for them. As a result, seven students, including (Kim Tu-hwan) from Korea University and (Yi Yong-song) from Songgyungwan University, were mercilessly killed in the Army. Indeed, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's acts of obliterating democracy on and off campuses are countless.

[Ko] Today's reality is as grave and severe as it appears. Nevertheless, the attitude of the government-patronized press disappoints us and rather arouses our indignation. What do you think of this?

[Yun] The press in this country has distorted facts and curried favor with the fascist clique, turning a deaf ear to today's miserable reality. Seeing the attitude of the press, which ought to be the spokesman of the masses, we cannot repress our indignation.

[Kim] I agree with you. For students to stage the struggle, shouting the slogans "Let us overthrow the dictatorial regime" and "The government-patronized press should commit suicide" is extremely righteous and just.

[Ko] The patriotic students' struggle on campus is indeed a patriotic one reflecting the unanimous desire of our masses for independence and democracy. Therefore, this struggle cannot be the target of suppression. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has perpetrated all forms of fascist atrocities of suppressing the students' struggle for democracy and campus freedom and of expelling students from their schools or arresting them. This is an intolerable act obliterating democracy.

[Yun] [Passage indistinct] Though the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to block the students' struggle, it is a foolish act. The patriotic students will not give up their struggle until campus freedom and autonomy and democratization of the society have been achieved. I am sure that students will develop their struggle into a pannational one.

[Ko] I agree with you. I firmly believe that our students will continue their struggle until they have build an independent, democratic new society in this land.

Station Commentary

SK221355 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the righteous antigovernment struggle which students have fiercely staged on campuses every day.

As has already been reported, greeting the 24th anniversary of the 19 April uprising, patriotic students throughout the country have fiercely waged a mass antigovernment struggle on campuses daily. From the beginning of the new semester in March to 13 April, students of 55 universities throughout the country rose in the antigovernment struggle, demanding freedom of the campus and the democratization of society. Following the fierce struggle of patriotic students on the eve of the 24th anniversary of the 19 April uprising, from 16 to 18 April, patriotic students of more than 10 universities in Seoul, including Yonsei, Songgyungwan, and Hanyang Universities, waged a fierce antigovernment struggle on 19 April, the anniversary of the 19 April uprising. Patriotic students of Chonnam University in Kwangju also rose in the struggle.

On 20 April, the righteous antigovernment struggle of patriotic students continued at several universities in Seoul, including Yonsei, Sungjon, and Hanyang Universities. Rising in the demonstration struggle, patriotic students fiercely struggled against tyrannic police forces, shouting such slogans as: "Overthrow the fascist dictator!", "Stop coercive conscription!", "Long live democracy!", "Let us win back April!", "Democratize the campus!", "Stop campus surveillance!", "The government-patronized press must destroy themselves!", "Repeal the guidance system of absence from school!", and "Dismantle the Student Defense Corps!"

On 19 April, more than 3,000 patriotic students of the Korean University of Foreign Study waged a demonstration struggle in the face of tear gas laced with hot pepper, which was fired by more than 1,000 men of the police forces.

On the same day, patriotic students of Hanyang University burned the billboard of the Student Defense Corps. Prior to this, on 17 April, more than 2,000 students of Koryo University knocked down 169 policemen in a fierce rock-throwing struggle and destroyed a police bus.

Such an antigovernment struggle of patriotic students, which has been intensified with the passage of time, is the eruption of pent-up rancor and resentment against the Chon Tu-hwan ring and is a very just struggle, expressing the will or resistance to overthrow the fascist rule and reflecting the desire of our people.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of the murderous devils of the century, surpassing the previous dictators. Since seizing power illegally, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has committed acts of division, of war maneuvers, of treacheries, of fascist tyranny, and of strangling the people. The current campus situation clearly shows this. In the new semester, pretending that it was conferring a favor on students, the Chon Tu-hwan ring clamorously babbled about the reinstatement of students, about the release of detainees, about the withdrawal of police forces, and about campus autonomy. As is shown by the campus situation, however, this is a political farce designed to conceal the true color of the Chon Tu-hwan ring as the strangler of the campus from beginning to end and to dampen the anti-U.S. and antigovernment spirit of students by pacifying and deceiving them and by misleading public opinion.

While clamorously babbling about the reinstatement of dismissed students, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has committed the intolerable crime of coercively conscripting patriotic students into the army and of cruelly murdering them. While giving lipservice to withdrawing police forces from campuses, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has left [words indistinct]. While deploying withdrawn police forces around campuses, it has mobilized more than 2,000 men of local police forces and has used them for fascist tyranny. In addition, it is watching and shadowing every act of students by organizing a new suppressive agency like [words indistinct] and by deploying it extensively on campuses. It has deployed scores of thousands of special task force troops around large cities and has mobilized more than 4,500 paratroopers in training for suppressing demonstrations. As a result, the campuses in South Korea have virtually been turned into prisons without bars, doubly encircled by fascist tyranny. Students' every act is under constant intelligence surveillance.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's clamorous babbling about campus autonomy with the suppression and surveillance of campuses being further stepped up and without eliminating various systematic devices, such as the fascist guidance system of absence from school and the graduation quota system, is an intolerable act of deceiving and making a mockery of students and the patriotic people. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's remarks that it will achieve campus autonomy through the Student Defense Corps, a criminal, fascist military organization, are a cunning maneuver to suppress the struggle of students through making student movements government patronized by placing these movements under the control of a government-patronized organization and by changing relations between students and the fascist clique to those between students and professors. How can we stand by and watch such an act of the Chon Tu-hwan ring? Passionate students throughout the country who value justice and patriotism and who denounce injustice have risen in a righteous struggle, demanding freedom of campuses, the democratization of society, and overthrow of the dictatorial regime. This is very natural and meets the trend of the contemporary era.

Instead of listening to the just demand of patriotic students, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is frantically hellbent on fascist tyranny. This is unless. Bayonets are by no means almighty. History does not know [words indistinct]. The more the Chon Tu-hwan ring steps up the suppression of the people, the more it will incur the resentment of students and the people and the more it will hasten its downfall.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should correctly view the situation, immediately stop the fascist suppression of patriotic students, release all detainees, and step down from the seat of power without delay in accordance with the unanimous demand of our people.

No matter how frantically the fascists may run amok, our students will never lower the banner of the struggle which they have already lifted.

REPORTAGE ON COMMEMORATION OF KPA ANNIVERSARY

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK240533 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2144 GMT 23 Apr 84

[NODONG SINMUN 24 April special article: "The KPA Is the Invincible Revolutionary Armed Forces Which Defend the Party's Causes"]

[Text] The KPA is a glorious revolutionary armed force with a long history. Up to the present time, 52 years after they declared their birth in the forests of Mt Paektu, our revolutionary Armed Forces have defended their revolutionary nature as the armed forces of the party and the leader and have made achievements which will shine forever in the history of revolutionary war and of the fatherland.

It is our people's great pride to possess revolutionary armed forces which have embroidered the whole process of the protracted and arduous struggle with ever-victorious feats. Today, the situation at home and abroad is very complicated. The enemies' scheme of aggression and war provocation against our people is becoming more vicious with each passing day. Even under such circumstances, our people reliably defend the revolutionary cause and are accelerating the socialist construction because they possess invincible revolutionary armed forces.

The KPA, which inherited the tradition of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, is the revolutionary armed force which is defending the cause of the leader and the party. The leader of the working class organizes, consolidates, and develops the revolutionary armed forces in order to defend and advance the revolutionary cause.

In order for the revolutionary armed forces to fulfill their mission as armed forces which defend the revolutionary cause, they should defend their revolutionary nature as the armed forces of the leader and the party. The whole history of our People's Army has been that of the road along which it consolidated and developed as an invincible armed force under the leadership of the party and the leader. This history has been one in which it firmly defended the Korean revolution and has been endlessly loyal to the party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on 25 April 1932. He consolidated and developed it as regular armed forces after the liberation. Thus, the cause of founding genuine revolutionary armed forces of the people was already accomplished in our country more than half a century ago. Also, a firm military guarantee with which we can defend and advance the revolutionary cause of chuche was provided.

Because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song led the two revolutionary wars against the U.S. and Japanese imperialists to victory by leading our revolutionary armed forces, the fatherland was liberated, the sovereignty of the nation defended, and a new era of the revolution for national liberation from colonization -- a new era of upswing in anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle -- unfolded.

The People's Army smashed the endless scheme of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges at every step and firmly defended the fatherland and the revolution. It has also greatly contributed to the construction work for the country's prosperity and the people's happiness. This road shines as the road of an immortal heroic epic which only the armed forces led by the great leader and endlessly loyal to the leader can create.

Today, our revolution firmly secures its continuity. Our People's Army unchangingly defends its revolutionary nature as the armed forces of the leader and the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The People's Army is the armed forces aimed at guaranteeing the realization of the revolutionary cause led by the WPK. This cannot change at any time.

Today, our party is wisely organizing and leading the struggle to solidly consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche. The basic mission of our People's Army is to firmly defend the party's cause. Our People's Army is vigorously marching forward under the party's leadership, while making its nature as the armed forces of the leader and the party more obvious in the struggle to model the entire Army on the chuche idea.

The might of the People's Army as the armed forces of the party lies, above all, in its political and ideological superiority. Political and ideological superiority is the intrinsic nature of our People's Army which no imperialist army can possess. Because it possessed the political and ideological superiority which is mightier than modern weapons, the People's Army was able to vanquish the two most ruthless and powerful imperialists and is also smashing the enemies' vicious reactionary offensives with revolutionary offensives today.

Loyalty to the party and the leader is the life of the People's Army and is the source of its political and ideological superiority. During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle era, the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members fought with their bodies as (?bullets) and shields so as to defend the headquarters of the revolution. During wartime, numerous People's Army soldiers unhesitatingly dedicated their youth and lives to the struggle to defend the fatherland, shouting in a loud voice: "Long Live the Great Leader."

During post-war days, the People's Army smashed the enemies' schemes and resolutely defended and safeguarded the party and the leader, upholding the slogan "Let us defend to the last and with our lives the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song."

History has never had a resolute army like our People's Army which is resolute in defending its leader [yongdoja].

Today, the People's Army is developing as the ranks of indomitable revolutionary fighters who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader under slogans such as "Let us dedicate our lives to the struggle for the great leader" and "Let us -- the entire Army -- become Kim Hyok's of the 1980's."

The firm conviction and will of all People's Army soldiers are to share their fate with the party to the end in any storm and ordeal and to consummate the revolutionary cause of *chuche* to the end, singleheartedly following the party. This is a precious achievement made in building our revolutionary armed forces.

The noble relations between the upper and lower echelons and between the Army and the people and the self-awakening discipline constitute an important content of the political and ideological superiority of the revolutionary armed forces.

Loyalty to the party and the leader, the closeness of the upper and lower echelons based on revolutionary comradeship, the self-awakening military discipline, and the noble ethos of the blood ties between the Army and the people prevail within the People's Army today.

Our People's Army, which has been organized with excellent sons and daughters of the people and which is fighting for the people, always enjoys the absolute support and love of the people and has inseparable relations with them. All this noble ethos is the traditional beautiful custom which has prevailed within our armed forces since the era of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. This ethos serves as an important factor which makes our armed forces ever-victorious and iron-willed.

The might of the People's Army also lies in the fact that it has consolidated as a one-is-a-match-for-100 revolutionary armed forces which can smash any imperialist enemy and defend the party's cause. In the flames of the revolutionary war of smashing the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, numerous cases of the revolution developed and the ranks of our People's Army was consolidated qualitatively. The People's Army gained experiences in all battles such as guerrilla, regular, and modern warfare.

The People's Army is armed with *chuche*-oriented tactics and strategies in conformity with conditions in our country and the demands of modern warfare. In particular, in the process of accomplishing the party's self-reliant military line, the entire army has developed and consolidated as a modernized cadre army. The defense system by all the people and the whole country has been firmly established and the whole country has been turned into an impregnable fortress. This shows that our People's Army and people have the invincible strength to easily vanquish any imperialist aggressors, no matter how they may pounce, and defend the gains of the revolution.

Today, the People's Army is faced with the heavy task of reliably defending the revolutionary cause of our party and people to achieve the fatherland's reunification and to model the whole society on the *chuche* idea. At present, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are aggravating the situation to the extreme with reckless war provocation schemes, turning their faces away from our (?important) tripartite talks proposal. Today's situation demands that our people and the People's Army maintain a higher revolutionary vigilance and a more tense and mobilized posture than ever before.

Our people and People's Army do not want war, but they never fear anyone. People's Army soldiers should increase revolutionary vigilance and reliably defend the socialist fatherland to cope with the enemies' scheme of aggression and a new war provocation, upholding the party Central Committee's letter to all party members.

Modeling the entire army on the *chuche* idea is the strategic slogan to which we should adhere in order to consolidate and develop the People's Army as the armed forces of the party and the revolution. The People's Army should defend and glorify the immortal achievements which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made in building our revolutionary Armed Forces by continuously upholding this slogan. Also, it is important to foster all soldiers as genuine *chuche*-type communist revolutionaries and generally embody the *chuche* idea in all fields of military work and military activities.

All People's Army soldiers should resolutely defend, inherit, and develop our party's revolutionary tradition. They should carry out all works and live their lives on this basis. People's Army soldiers should effect a new turn in military and political exercises, military life, and in the management of military units and further increase the combat capability of the military units by thoroughly accomplishing the 5-point policy and the 10-point principles put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the 10 rules for the management of army companies elucidated by the party.

Upholding the party's leadership is a decisive guarantee for consolidating and developing the People's Army and increasing its might in every way. All People's Army soldiers will firmly defend the party's cause by firmly rallying around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Photo Exhibit in USSR

SK251020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 23 (KCNA) -- A Korean photo exhibition opened at the Central Museum of the Soviet Army in Moscow on April 20 on the occasion of the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Put up in the opening ceremony hall are a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

On display in the exhibition hall are immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a photograph of the great leader declaring the founding of the anti-Japanese people's guerrilla army, and his photograph among soldiers of the Korean People's Army.

Exhibited there are photographs showing the heroic struggle of men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, photographs showing valiant struggle of the soldiers of the Korean People's Army in the great fatherland liberation war and photographs showing the combat and political training of the officers and men of the KPA. Also exhibited are photographs and pictures showing the brilliant successes achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction and photographs showing the friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples and armies.

The military attache of the DPRK Embassy in Moscow and the curator of the museum made speeches at the opening ceremony. At the end of the opening ceremony the attendants went round the photographs on display.

Beijing Meeting Held

SK241050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing April 22 (KCNA) -- A meeting celebrating the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army was held on April 21 at a Beijing Garrison unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Present at the meeting were Li Zhongxuan, commander of the Beijing Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and many commanding officers and men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Speeches were made at the meeting by the political commissar of the unit and the military attache of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing. In (his speech) the political commissar of the unit said that the Korean People's Army is a people's army which was founded by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and has glorious revolutionary traditions. The revolutionary armed forces of Korea defeated Japanese imperialism and the U.S. imperialist aggressors through bloody struggles and have made great successes in the revolution and construction, in implementing the military line of the party, increasing the defense capacity and defending the security of the northern half of the republic, he noted.

Referring to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our proposal for tripartite talks, he said that these proposals clearly show the sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for national reunification. He further said: The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army resolutely support them and resolutely oppose any plot to keep Korea divided.

The United States must withdraw all its troops, nuclear weapons and military establishments from South Korea and the question of Korean reunification must be solved by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference.

Referring to the traditional friendly relations between Korea and China, he said that these relations have been newly developing in recent years and expressed the determination to develop them generation after generation.

FOREIGN STUDENTS PRAISE KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK141527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA) -- Foreign students studying in our country held a seminar on works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Pyongyang on April 12 on the eve of April 15. Placed on the platform of the seminar hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Zimbabwean student Exevier, Tanzanian student Shavan Ildang Rish, Lesotho student Mokolere and many other foreign students studying in Korea spoke on the subjects "Respected Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Great Leader of World Revolution," "The Immortal Chuche Idea Founded by the Great Leader President Kim Il-song Is the Banner of Struggle of the World Revolutionary People for Chajusong," "The Independent Stand Is a Principled Stand That Must Be Maintained in the Struggle for Defending Chajusong," "The Chuche Idea Is a Beacon Illuminating the Road To Be Followed by the Third World Countries," "The Classic Work of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song 'The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of our Times' Is a Militant Programme Indicating the Road of the Non-aligned Movement," and so on.

The speakers said that the chuche idea was created in response to the demand and desire of the working masses for hewing out their destinies independently and creatively as masters of history. It clearly indicates the road of their struggle for chajusong, they noted.

They said that the chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the only guiding idea which the Third-World and new-emerging countries should regard as the compass for their righteous struggle against imperialism and colonialism. They also stressed that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song defined our times as the era of chajusong and is wisely leading the struggle for making the whole world independent.

Pointing out that the respected leader clearly indicated correct fighting strategy and tactics to the world revolutionary people, the speakers declared that the main strategy of the revolutionary countries is to turn the spearhead of attack to the U.S. imperialists. They said that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il enjoys deepest respect and reverence of the world people as an outstanding thinker and theoretician and leader guiding the revolutionary cause of chuche and the world revolution to victory.

The reunification of Korea, they said, will certainly be achieved by the efforts of the Korean people united closely around the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and by support and encouragement of the world revolutionary people.

Poems praising the great leader were recited at the seminar. A congratulatory letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted and a congratulatory banner to him was conveyed at the seminar.

PAK SONG-CHOL ATTENDS YOUTH FESTIVAL CLOSING

SK181120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 18 (KCNA) -- The fifth national loyal festival of youth and children which began on February 16 closed on April 17 with many successes. The festival was divided into a political festival, an art festival, a sports festival and an economic festival. The participants in the festival showed their proud looks in stoutly preparing themselves into reliable successors to the cause of the revolution of chuche in the warm bosom of our party.

The closing ceremony of the festival was held yesterday at the Pyongyang indoor stadium. It was attended by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, officials concerned, youth and children and functionaries of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK, said in his closing speech that the festival was a grand political function of weighty significance in bringing up the younger generation into chuche-type communist revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader, which had proudly summed up the successes and experiences attained in the work of the LSWYK and in the activities of the youth and children.

CHON SUGGESTS SUMMIT AMONG DEVELOPING NATIONS

SK250030 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] New Delhi (PTI-YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan has suggested that heads of developing countries hold summit talks frequently to exchange views on common economic problems. He observed that it is "important" for leaders of developing countries to visit and consult with each other and discuss ways of promoting economic development.

"Toward that end," he said, "I hope that there will be frequent summit talks among developing countries." President Chon Tu-hwan said that the unification of the Korean peninsula must promote the happiness and well-being of the entire nation. It must be accomplished through the independent and spontaneous initiatives and power of the Korean nation. "In other words, it must be for and by the nation," he said.

The Korean people had no part in the division of the land which came about against their will, the president said. "Thus an end to the division must be brought about by and for Koreans."

In an interview with PRESS TRUST OF INDIA yesterday, he said: "For this reason, it is desirable for South and North Korea to discuss the future of the nation with an open mind."

Reiterating his call for the highest authorities of the South and the North to solve the Korean problem, he said the important thing is not formalities or outward appearances, but the true intent and inner commitment.

"We ought to meet not in rivalry and animosity but for the sake of rapport and unity. We should not meet armed with bombs to slaughter each other but with good faith and devotion to the cause of the happiness of the nation and the peace of the world," the president said. He then urged Pyongyang to understand that inter-Korean dialogue will get nowhere as long as it persists in the dangerous mental attitude which allowed perpetration of the atrocious bombing assassination in Burma last October.

Touching on the South-South cooperation, the president said the idea of it is based on the belief that nations in the South should help themselves and work together to prevent a repetition of the bitter experiences of the past. The chief executive put forth three points for South-South cooperation.

First, developing countries are at similar stages of economic development, have similar technologies and experiences and similar perceptions and insights.

Second, South-South cooperation is different from the developmental assistance given by the advanced nations to the underdeveloped ones which most often reflects the one-sided interests of the advanced nations.

Third, developing nations have a strong determination to help themselves and this self-help spirit binds them together in the promotion of their common interests. To exchange technical know-how and experience, joint training and educational programs should be strengthened, he said.

"To insure that cooperation among developing nations will continue over time and benefit the participants, private business, rather than governments, should be encouraged to undertake joint programs," Chon said.

In a lengthy interview, the president also discussed measures to promote bilateral co-operative relations with India particularly in the fields of economy, culture and sports. In addition, the president took up the world political situations and ever-increasing trade protectionist movements of the advanced nations. Despite chronic trade deficits, an excessively heavy defense burden, foreign indebtedness and scarce natural resources, Korea has steadily pursued a policy of trade liberalization, he said. "We will continue in the future to increase the import liberalization ratio."

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NEW FOREIGN BANK RULES

SK211110 Seoul YONHAP in English 1049 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 21 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will allow foreign banks operating in the country to borrow from the Central Bank of Korea (BOK) on rediscount of promissory notes they hold beginning in 1985, the Finance Ministry announced Saturday. The 48 foreign bank branches in Korea will also be authorized to open up trust businesses next year, according to the ministry announcement. The Central Bank's rediscount rate for the foreign banks will be the same as that for local banks. Rediscounts are loans made to a bank in return for promissory notes or other negotiable instruments that the bank had previously received from its clients. In the first year, however, the rediscount of the Central Bank will be available only for export financing. It will be fully available from 1986 on the same provisions as applied to domestic banks.

A Finance Ministry official said the current preferential treatment of the foreign banks will be discontinued eventually as they are given equal footing in competition with local banks. The foreign bank branches have been guaranteed proper margins for the foreign exchange they bring in from their head offices to acquire necessary Korean currency. The swap agreements allow them to sell foreign currency to the Central Bank under repurchase contracts.

The foreign banks have also been exempted from the regulations applying to local banking business, one of which calls for extending a certain portion of their lending facilities to small- and medium-size industries. The official said the country will be able to reduce its short-term foreign debts as a result of the expected reduction in the swap volume, which will subsequently improve the nation's international balance of payments position.

"It is absolutely necessary for Korea to liberalize foreign banking operations to effectively induce foreign capital," another Finance Ministry official said. He noted that an estimated 6 billion U.S. dollars in foreign capital is needed annually to help finance Korean industrial projects. Currently, of the 48 foreign bank branches in Korea, 18 are based in the United States.

The ministry announcement followed reports that U.S. Secretary of Treasury Donald Regan had asked the Korean Government to expand business opportunities to American banks operating in Korea when he visited here recently. Recently government data showed that the foreign banks earned a combined net profit of 45.6 billion won (57 million U.S. dollars: one U.S. dollar is worth about 795 won) last year, 15.3 billion won larger than the combined net profit of the nation's five major commercial banks.

OFFICIAL REPORT URGES INDIRECT TRADE WITH CHINA

SK240225 Seoul YONHAP in English 0213 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 25 (YONHAP) -- South Korean firms should establish joint-venture companies with U.S. businesses in mainland China, and the government should attempt to boost indirect trade with Beijing through U.S. sales networks in the communist nation, a government report released Monday said. The Korea Institute of Industrial Economy and Technology (KIET) made the recommendations in its report entitled "Sino-American Economic Exchanges." The report, issued one day before U.S. President Ronald Reagan's arrival in Beijing for a six-day official visit, describes how Korea might be able to further diversify its exports through increased trade contact with China.

The report called on the nation to set up joint ventures with U.S. business in China to promote a greater role for South Korea in Chinese market. South Korean technology and Chinese raw materials could supplement each other, the report said. The report also suggested that South Korea should promote indirect trade with China through U.S. firms' sales networks in China. Pointing out that the Chinese have rapidly expand their share of the U.S. market, the report called for reorganizing the nation's export structure toward technology-intensive quality goods and developing fashionable items. These steps are necessary since China's growth in the U.S. market has exceeded South Korea's increase rate there, the report said. However, South Korea's 1982 U.S. market share left China far behind. South Korean garments took up 17.1 percent of the U.S. market compared to the 7.6 percent of Chinese products. Korean leather goods led the Chinese 42.9 percent to 3.6 percent, nails 19.9 percent to 6.3 percent, bags 19.9 percent to 3.3 percent, footwear 31.1 percent to 3.2 percent, and toys and dolls 8.3 percent to 0.7 percent.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR REMARKS ON ROK-PRC CONTACTS

SK241240 Seoul YONHAP in English 1231 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 24 (YONHAP) -- China does not want to see a war recur in the Korean peninsula, and Japan and the United States are indirectly supporting China in its constructive policy for the peace of Northeast Asia, a top Japanese diplomat here said Tuesday.

Ambassador Toshikazu Maeda said it was noteworthy that Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had agreed during their talks in Beijing in late March that another war should not be allowed to break out in the Korean peninsula. China sided with North Korea in the Korean War (1950-1953). The Japanese ambassador made the remarks in an address during a luncheon at Seoul Plaza Hotel hosted by the Kwanhun Club, a fraternity of senior Korean journalists.

Beijing has showed its interest in expanding non-political exchanges with Seoul since the hijacking of a Chinese airliner to South Korea in May last year, Maeda noted. The incident resulted in the first formal face-to-face contact ever between China and South Korea. However, China will be very cautious in promoting the exchanges with South Korea since it also has to weigh the adverse impact any rapid improvement with South Korea will possibly have on North Korea, Maeda said.

BASKETBALL SQUAD DEPARTS FOR PRE-OLYMPICS IN CUBA

SK241210 Seoul Yonhap in English 1159 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 24 (YONHAP) -- A 20-member South Korean woman's basketball team Tuesday left here for the United States to compete in the Pre-Olympics scheduled for Havana, Cuba, next month. The Korean squad, consisting of 12 players and eight officials, will enter into Cuba on a Cuban flight April 30 via Mexico.

Cuba issued entry visas to the Koreans to allow them to compete in the basketball tournament, which will determine four nations to take part in the Los Angeles Summer Olympics. The visas were the first ever issued by Cuban authorities for Korean athletes and officials to enter the communist nation with which Seoul has no diplomatic relations.

During their stay in the United States, the Korean team will have three goodwill games with the American national woman's basketball team. South Korea will have its first clash with Italy May 5 in Havana.

UK'S HOWE CONCLUDES VISIT, LEAVES FOR JAPAN

[Text] Seoul, April 25 (HONHAP) -- British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe left here for Japan Wednesday winding up a four-day official visit. During his stay, Howe exchanged views on mutual concerns with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong, and Commerce and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho as well as his counterpart Yi Won-kyong. He also traveled to the truce village of Panmunjom and industrial facilities, including the Pohang Iron and Steel Company.

YONSEI UNIVERSITY STUDENTS END 5-DAY HUNGER STRIKE

SK250019 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Apr 84 p 8

[Text] Twenty-four students of Yonsei University who have staged a hunger strike since last Friday on the campus, representing the students' Committee for Campus Liberalization, broke up yesterday. Putting an end to the five-day hunger strike, the students said that they were quitting the action, because they became aware of the fact that there was no power on the campus which could settle campus problems.

Some 400 students of Yonsei University demonstrated on the campus yesterday following an overnight sit-in begun the previous day in a move to support the hunger strike of 24 representatives of the students' Committee for Campus Liberalization. The students, to show their approval of the on-going hunger strike, conducted demonstrations on the campus Monday afternoon. The students' movement was maintained overnight and was followed by a campus demonstration yesterday.

The demonstrating students urged the school administration to make clear-cut answers to a variety of pending campus issues including the matter of whether to abolish the controversial system under which problem students are suspended from school and drafted into the military.

At Hanyang University, some 500 students demonstrated on the campus Monday afternoon, urging the school administration to make public the list of students who have been drafted into the military after they were suspended from the school in connection with campus demonstrations. The students' protest was made after the school administration rejected a five-point suggestion forwarded by the students' Committee for Campus Liberalization last Friday.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SITUATION AT BOENG AMPIL

SPK Reports 250 Killed

BK250534 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0429 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Apr (SPK) -- In coordination with the Vietnamese volunteers, Kampuchea's Armed Forces occupied two lairs of the Khmer reactionaries in the Ampil Lake area, 20 km northwest of Thmar Puok District seat, Battambang Province.

The attacks took place on 15 and 16 April. On 17 April, they repelled several counter-attacks by the Khmer reactionaries who, under the cover of Thai artillery and aircraft, attempted to recapture the positions. The enemy was forced to cross the border and retreat into Thailand. In sum, the revolutionary forces killed some 250 reactionary Khmer and seized more than 100 weapons and a quantity of military materiel.

SRV Shelling Reported

BK250825 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Khmer resistance guerrillas and Vietnamese troops today held out in sporadic fighting near Ampil Lake amid heavy shelling of a camp further south, field sources said this morning. The sources said the rival forces were trading mortars and recoilless gunfire as guerrillas loyal to Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) advanced to retake the strategic lake.

Meanwhile, Vietnam has stepped up shelling on the outskirts of another KPNLF camp further south near Nong Chan, and sources said. One guerrilla was reported killed and six others wounded in shelling in the area where KPNLF field commander Chea Chhut leads a guerrilla unit based at about one kilometer from the 17,000-strong civilian encampment.

The sources said the area had been under artillery shelling since Sunday but Vietnamese gunners, firing from bases in Ban Phrao and Yeang Dengkum, had stepped up pressure from 5.30 p.m. yesterday through dawn today. But there were so far no reports of any evacuation from Nong Chan or from the 45,000-strong camp of Nong Samet which also took shelling on the outskirts yesterday.

At Ampil, two KPNLF guerrillas were wounded yesterday when they stepped on landmines planted by Vietnamese troops falling back in retreat, the sources said. A senior KPNLF officer yesterday said guerrillas were closing in on Ampil Lake from the North, West and East in their bid to regain control of the strategic area they abandoned on April 15 at the start of Vietnam's drive.

Thai military sources earlier said more than 600 Vietnamese troops had retreated from the lake, located four kilometers east of the main KPNLF base at Ampil.

KPNLF Regains Ground

BK250135 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Khmer resistance forces regained ground around Boeng Ampil amid sporadic clashes yesterday. Thai military sources said troops of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front had retaken areas around the lake which were captured by the Vietnamese ten days ago.

Nationalist forces were said to be advancing on the Vietnamese after two concerted nationalist attacks which were launched at about 5 a.m. The Vietnamese, said the sources, were badly short of ammunition because their supply lines were constantly disrupted by resistance strikes and heavy rain.

On Monday, the Thai military intercepted a Vietnamese radio message summoning all unit commanders assigned to the Ampil battlefield to report at a field command at Ban Thamai for a review of strategy. In another development, Vietnamese gunners yesterday shelled the outskirts of another encampment at Nong Samet. Resistance sources said the shelling was aimed to prevent them penetrating deeper into Kampuchea to harass Hanoi supply lines.

International relief officials said diarrhoea had broken out at a Khmer settlement in Ban Sanro Cha-ngan, affecting about 1,000 out of 10,000 refugees. In Bangkok, Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said the Army was making a film of Vietnamese aggression and attacks on Khmer refugees to be distributed worldwide.

SPK REPORTS ON THAI, REACTIONARIES' INTRUSIONS

BK241521 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1124 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 24 -- In the week ended April 19, Thai aircraft L-19's, C-47's and A-37's made 13 intrusions into Kampuchea's airspace over the Preah Vihear Temple (Preah Vihear), Anlung Veng and Ampil (Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey), Poipet, Kamring (Battambang), and the northern part of Koh Kong from two to four kilometres from the Kampuchean-Thai border. Meanwhile Thailand's vessels made 45 intrusions 5 to 25 miles off the islands of Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tan.

On the ground, Thai artillery made 64 shellings of Highway 56 in Pursat and of other places inside Kampuchea on April 11-14 and 16-19. Attacks with 105-mm cannon and 106-mm mortar fire were also made on Hill 547 in Preah Vihear, on northern Anlung Veng in Siem Reap and on Hill 343 in northern Koh Kong. Khmer reactionaries from Thailand also many times infiltrated into Kampuchea. They were fiercely intercepted by revolutionary forces, taking more than 600 casualties and seizing 390 guns and over 40 tonnes of supplies.

SMASHING OF POL POT BASES CLAIMED BY KPRAF

BK240242 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Recently, many Thai artillery pieces and aircraft shelled Kampuchean territory in support of Pol Pot remnants trying to penetrate our territory in order to undermine our Kampuchean people's peaceful life. However, the activities of these bandits were successively frustrated. On 14 April, our KPRAF, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteers, smashed bases of the Pol Pot remnants' 912th Division located on Hills 382 and 362, 25 km northwest of Anlung Veng in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. Our KPRAF took full control of these positions, put out of action over 200 enemy elements, seized over 150 weapons, and discovered a cache full of food supplies, ammunition, and war materiel.

'POL POT BANDITS' AMBUSHED IN BATTAMBANG

BK240832 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Highly alert in defending the border of the fatherland, the 8th Battalion of brigade "Kar" sprang ambushes to destroy the enemy in time. At 0600 on 13 April, a group of Pol Pot bandits crossed the border in an attempt to sabotage and undermine the property of our people.

However, thanks to our forces' combat readiness, close monitoring of enemy activities, and correct attitude toward preserving secret information, hardly had the bandits stuck their heads up at a point 3 km south of the Pang Roloem area [Pailin District, Battambang Province] than our cadres and combatants attacked them and put them out of action. After a fraction of a second of fighting, we had killed five bandits and wounded a few others. We seized a 60-mm mortar and four shells.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO SOVIET COUNTERPARTS

Message to Supreme Soviet

BK250629 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0427 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Apr (SPK) -- Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, warmly greeted the new leaders of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The messages, sent to Avgust Eduardovich Voss, chairman of the Council of Nationalities, and Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov, chairman of the Council of the Union, express the "firm conviction that friendship, fraternal solidarity, and cooperation between our two legislative organs and between our two peoples on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will strengthen and develop in the common interest of our two countries and for the safeguard of world peace."

Chan Si to Tikhonov

BK220657 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1142 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 21 -- Chan Si, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently sent a message of congratulations to Nikolay Tikhonov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, on his re-election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

The message says: "I have a certainty that the fraternal friendship and the close cooperation between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union will be further strengthened and developed for the well-being of the two peoples and for peace and security in Southeast Asia and in the world."

The message wished Chairman Tikhonov the best of health and new, greater successes in his noble mission in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress to build the material and technical base of communism.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Hun Sen has also congratulated Andrey Gromyko on his re-election as USSR minister for foreign affairs of the Soviet Union.

Hun Sen to Gromyko

BK220736 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Hun Sen, PRK foreign minister, recently sent a message of congratulations to Andrey Gromyko on his reelection as USSR foreign minister.

The message reads: I express certainty that the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the PRK and the USSR will further strengthen and develop steadily for the well-being of our two peoples and in the interest of peace and security in the world as well as in Southeast Asia. I wish you good health and more and greater successes in your noble mission to implement the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums for the construction of the material and technical base of communism.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MOSCOW CITY DELEGATION

Chea Soth Receives Yershov

BK220700 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1221 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Apr (SPK) -- This morning, Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, met in Phnom Penh with the visiting delegation of the Moscow City Soviet led by Vice Chairman I.N. Yershov. Keo Chanda, secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of Phnom Penh, and O.V. Bostorin, USSR ambassador to Kampuchea, attended the meeting.

After briefing his guest on Kampuchea's all-round development during the past 5 years under the enlightened leadership of the KPRP in building genuine socialism, Chea Soth stressed the need for cooperation between the cities of Phnom Penh and Moscow. He expressed the conviction that this cooperation will effectively help the Kampuchean capital to grow.

On his part, I.N. Yershov expressed enthusiasm at the great achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people and said he was convinced that under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP and with their strong, hard-working spirit the Kampuchean people will score more and greater successes in their advance toward socialism. He reiterated the unchanged support of the Soviet Union for the Kampuchean people's struggle, particularly for the development of Phnom Penh city.

Heng Samrin Receives Delegation

BK231313 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1143 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 23 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the Council of State, received in Phnom Penh last Saturday a delegation of the Soviet of Moscow headed by I.N. Yershov, vice president. Speaking to his guests, Heng Samrin recalled the all-round development of Kampuchea. He condemned the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists for keeping their ambition to annex the People's Republic of Kampuchea. He also condemned the reactionaries in the ruling circles of ASEAN, particularly Thailand, for joining the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists in fostering the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Khmer Reactionaries in the hope to check the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. However perfidious their schemes may be, they will be defeated by the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos in solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, he stressed.

Heng Samrin thanked the Communist Party, the Government and the people of the Soviet Union for their valuable and timely assistance to the Kampuchean people. He said he believed that the delegation's visit would help enhance the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

For his part, I.N. Yershov highly praised the achievements of the Kampuchean people in general and of Phnom Penh City in particular. While here the Moscow Soviet vice president signed with Phnom Penh Mayor Keo Chanda a protocol of cooperation between the two cities. He also attended a meeting in honour of the Moscow delegation leaving Phnom Penh on Monday. The Soviet guests were seen off by Prach Sun, vice president of the Commission for External Relations of the KPRP Central Committee, Mayor Keo Chanda, and Soviet Ambassador O.V. Bostorin.

PHNOM PENH MEETING MARKS LENIN'S BIRTHDAY

BK241529 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1118 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 24 -- A meeting to mark the 114th birthday of the great Lenin (April 22) has been held in Phnom Penh by the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland and the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association. Present were Men Chhan, member of the PRK Council of State and vice president of the front; Min Khin, deputy general secretary of the front and secretary of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association; and Soviet Counsellor O.A. Shlenskiy.

Speaking on the occasion, Min Khin described Lenin as a genuine founder of the communist world, who had shown oppressed nations the way to liberate themselves from the yoke of capitalism and imperialism and to build socialism. Min Khin highly praised the great achievements recorded by the Soviet people in all fields of activity under the leadership of the Communist Party of Soviet Union and their faithfulness to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

He also voiced Kampuchea's full support for Soviet foreign policy while condemning the U.S. bellicosity. For his part O.A. Shlenskiy highlighted Lenin's great services in continuing the work of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. He warmly acclaimed the rapid development of Kampuchea under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Shlenskiy affirmed that his country would continue the policy of peace charted by Lenin and back the movement of national liberation in the world.

YOS POR, AMITY DELEGATION LEAVE FOR MOSCOW

BK250619 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Apr (SPK) -- A delegation of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association left on Tuesday for Moscow where it will attend the third assembly of the USSR-Kampuchea Society. The delegation is led by association chairman Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council.

SAY PHUTANG RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PRESS GROUP

BK241525 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1127 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 24 -- Say Phuthang, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee, president of the party Central Committee's Commission for Organization and vice president of the State Council, has received a delegation of the editorial board of the NEW INTERNATIONAL REVIEW led by Sandoz Szorsik, Hungarian member of the board. Say Phuthang told his guests of the Kampuchean people's achievements over the past five years under the KPRP leadership. He also spoke of the organization and work of the Kampuchean party.

In reply, S. Szorsik praised the rapid revival of the Kampuchean people. He said he would do his best to keep the world public informed of the progress of Kampuchea, and reaffirmed the friendship with and support for the party and people of Kampuchea. The guests left Phnom Penh on Tuesday after a week-long visit.

HUN SEN, KEO CHANDA MEET AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION

BK210620 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1255 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 19 -- A delegation of the Committee for Australia-Kampuchea Mutual Understanding and Cooperation (CAKMUC) headed by Daryyl Bullen, secretary, left Phnom Penh on Thursday morning after a two-week visit to Kampuchea.

During its stay the delegation was received by Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Hun Sen and Phnom Penh Mayor Keo Chanda. It also visited several places of historical and cultural interest including the former Royal Palace and the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide in Phnom Penh and mass graves of genocidal victims at Cheung Ek in Kandal Province.

530 TAKEO PROVINCE YOUTHS JOIN ARMY, MILITIA

BK220645 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Firmly grasping the two major tasks of defending and building the fatherland, the youths of Takeo Province have courageously and patriotically volunteered to serve the nation in the Army. During the first quarter of the year, 530 youths of Takeo Province including 17 young women, volunteered to serve in the Army and the village and commune militia. They are now attentively studying all the lines of the party and holding tactical drills in their respective units in order to transform themselves into a source of great strength for the party and continue cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers in foiling all psychological warfare tactics and espionage activities of the Pol Pot-Sihanouk-Son Sann bandits. The youths are also determined to turn their seething class anger into combat stamina and combat readiness for the revolutionary cause.

PROGRESS OF KOMPONG THOM CADRES, WORKERS REPORTED

BK250740 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] The cadres, personnel, and workers of the communications, transport, and posts service of Kompong Thom Province are paying utmost attention to fulfilling key tasks with a constant sense of emulation in order to realize all missions in 1984. During the first 3 months of 1984, workers in the automobile transport sector took part in a campaign to transport paddy from purchasing points to district and provincial warehouses, bringing in more than 3,300 metric tons of paddy and nearly 2,000 metric tons of other materials.

Meanwhile, road and bridge repair sector workers resurfaced with stone and asphalt a 3.5-km stretch of National Route 6 and repaired rundown bridges on seven occasions. As for the workers in the mechanical repair workshops, they also upheld a high sense of responsibility by repairing 20 cars and returning them to service. As for the 27 postal workers, including 5 women, they handled nearly 700 letters during the past 3 months. Those in the technical department repaired 124 telephone lines, repaired telephones on 217 occasions, installed a new telephone, and replaced four others.

At present, the cadres, personnel, and workers of the Kompong Thom provincial communications, transport, and posts service are heightening their determination to fulfill their main tasks and are striving harder to work for national defense and reconstruction.

VODK REPORTS U.S. STATEMENT ON SOVIET ROLE

BK250753 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Following rumors that the Soviet Union -- boss of the Vietnamese aggressors -- voiced support for an initiative on the settlement of the Kampuchean problem, a U.S. State Department spokesman has issued a statement stressing: If the Soviet Union is sincere in settling the Kampuchean problem in order to enable Kampuchea to become a truly independent, neutral, and nonaligned country, the United States will welcome it. But a settlement of the Kampuchean problem must be based on Vietnam completely withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people being allowed to exercise their right to self-determination through a free election under UN supervision.

IENG THIRITH MEETS WITH JAPANESE OFFICIALS

BK240935 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] The delegation of Democratic Kampuchea led by Ieng Thirith, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry of the CGDK, stayed in Tokyo for nearly 1 month. Besides attending the ESCAP [Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific] region women's conference 26-30 March and attending the Kampuchea Day celebration 12-13 April in Tokyo, the delegation met with the following Japanese officials:

1. Within Foreign Ministry circles, Ieng Thirith had talks with His Excellency (Tosishiro Natashima), vice minister of foreign affairs, and his colleagues.
2. Within Diet circles, Ieng Thirith met with 18 personalities, such as His Excellency Masayoshi Ito, former minister of foreign affairs and current member of the House of Representatives, Liberal Democratic Party; His Excellency (Haruo Okada), former deputy speaker of the Diet and current Diet member, Socialist Party; His Excellency (Kureo Yamagi), member of the House of Councillors, Komeito Party; His Excellency (Watanabe Rou), member of the House of Councillors, Socialist Party; and His Excellency (Shibui Den), member of the House of Councillors, United Democratic Socialist Party.

Moreover, in Yamanashi Prefecture, Ieng Thirith and her delegation were warmly greeted by His Excellency (Kumeino Chizoki), governor of Yamanashi Prefecture, Socialist Party; His Excellency (Sikeo Ameniya), chairman of the prefecture's Diet, Liberal Democratic Party; His Excellency (Kuto Kara), mayor of Kofu City, Socialist Party; and His Excellency (Omeri), member of the Yamanashi Prefecture Diet, Liberal Democratic Party, and head of the center for assistance to Kampuchea of Yamanashi Prefecture.

3. Within mass organization circles, Ieng Thirith was welcomed by various Japanese organizations supporting Kampuchea and met with (Yamazaki), deputy chairman of an important religious society called (Sukagakai).

In all talks she held, Ieng Thirith reported on the development of the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, particularly the situation on the military front during the current sixth dry season, and received support from personalities in all circles who assured her of their continued material, moral, and political support for the Kampuchean people's anti-Vietnamese struggle until final victory.

SISOMPHON LOVANSAI RECEIVES PDRY CONTINGENT

BK241127 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Vientiane, April 23 (OANA-KPL) -- The visiting delegation of the democratic Socialist Party of Yemen headed by Salih H. Muhammad, on April 23rd, called on Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and vice-chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly. The guest was accompanied by Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the LPRP CC and director of the party ideological school.

S. Lovansai, on this occasion, had a friendly and cordial discussion with the guest and he particularly discussed the training of cadres within the party, the socialist development and transformation and the regional situation. The delegation of the democratic Socialist Party left here on the same day.

SRV MUSEUM GROUP CALLS ON PHOUMI VONGVICHIT

BK211013 Vientiane KPL in English 0855 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Vientiane, April 21 (KPL) -- The curator of the Vietnamese Ho Chi Minh museum, Ha Huy Giap, yesterday led his delegation to pay a courtesy visit to P. Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. In attendance were S. Desasomphou, deputy minister of culture, and Nguyen Xuan, the Vietnamese ambassador to Laos. During the cordial meeting, Ha Huy Giap thanked the Lao vice chairman for the warm welcome accorded to his delegation and reported his delegation's activities in Laos which dealt in part on the preparation for the celebration of the 95th birth of Ho Chi Minh and the creation of Ho Chi Minh museum in Hanoi. P. Vongvichit congratulated the delegation on the successful visit to Laos which he said will contribute to the further consolidation of friendship relations, the special combatant solidarity and the all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam. Later in the same day, Ha Huy Giap led his delegation to pay a visit to the Lao minister of culture, Thongsing Thammavong.

SOUPHANOUVONG ADDRESSES VIENTIANE FRONT MEETING

BK201316 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] The 1984 ordinary enlarged session of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] of Vientiane Municipality concluded with glorious success on the afternoon of 19 April at the club of the LFNC Central Committee office after 2 days of sitting. Attending the closing ceremony were Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the SPC and of the LFNC Central Committee; Khambou Sounisai, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane Municipality; Visian Bounhaksa, chairman of the LFNC committee of Vientiane Municipality; and 168 LFNC representatives and patriotic personages from various districts and localities in the municipality, including 11 women and 13 Buddhist monks.

On this occasion, President Souphanouvong addressed the session. He first expressed happiness at attending the 1984 annual session of the front committee of Vientiane Municipality, which was convened under the beacon of the fifth resolution of the third plenary meeting of the party Central Committee and the resolution on the construction and beautification of Vientiane Municipality adopted by the party Central Committee Political Bureau.

At the same time, President Souphanouvong talked about the current world situation in which the struggle between two systems -- socialism and capitalism -- is continuing fiercely, without compromise, and in a complex way. The U.S. imperialists and their allies are frantically stepping up the arms race and creating a dangerous situation in every corner of the world, thus threatening the peace and lives of all mankind. Particularly in Southeast Asia, the Beijing reactionaries have stepped up their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to sabotage the revolution of our people and those of the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea with the aim of weakening us.

In addition, the president called on the LFNC committee of Vientiane Municipality to strive to implement the instruction issued by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on the intensification of the guidance and leadership for carrying out the early rice production plan, animal husbandry, and for setting up agricultural cooperatives in 1984. He also called on the committee to unite the people of all strata, personages, intellectuals, Buddhist monks, and novices and create every condition for the people of all ethnic groups to take part in the economic, cultural, and social development task in order to normalize the people's living conditions. Then Visian Bounhaksa, chairman of the LFNC committee of Vientiane Municipality, gave the closing speech. He pointed to the unity and singlemindedness of the front regarding the orientation and tasks of the revolution in the new period. He said the participants reviewed the past activities of the LFNC at all levels and are aware of the strengths and weaknesses that must be resolved. The session concluded with glorious success in a joyous atmosphere of solidarity.

PARTY ADOPTS 'HISTORICAL DAYS' RESOLUTION

BK250715 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Apr 84

[18 April Resolution No 001 adopted by LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau on celebration of two great historical days in 1985]

[Text] In 1985, the Lao people are going to celebrate the following two historical days -- the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP, the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao Revolution, on 22 March, together with the 55th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party, the predecessor of our party, on 3 February; and the 10th founding anniversary of the LPDR on 2 December, which marked the beginning of a new era, the era of independence, unification, and advancement toward socialism in our country. The party Central Committee Political Bureau has, therefore, decided:

1. To mark the two historical days in a joyous and grand manner with extensive participation by the masses throughout the country with the aim of further enhancing the tradition of patriotism, the revolutionary heroism, and the spirit of resolute fighting and undauntedness of our people of all tribes under the leadership of the majestic and glorious LPRP in fighting against external aggression so as to accomplish the national-democratic revolution throughout the country and to march forward to build socialism; holding aloft a sense of revolutionary enthusiasm and a sense of self-reliance and self-dependence; securely defending the country; and fulfilling the task of socialist construction in our country.

The entire party, Army, and people must be mobilized to heighten the spirit of collective mastership and a sense of creativeness. The revolutionary enthusiasm must be vigorously, extensively, thoroughly, and relentlessly mobilized in all spheres of work with a view to steadily and vigorously creating the system of proletarian dictatorship from the central down to the grass-roots levels so as to ensure the all-rounded stability for all political foundations.

Efforts must be made to strengthen the unity among the people of all tribes and the international solidarity, especially among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea. Our people must be urged to develop enthusiasm to work for their common cause, to constantly heighten a sense of revolutionary vigilance so as to smash the enemy's multifaceted sabotage war, to remain alert to face any eventuality under all circumstances, to maintain political calmness and public peace and security, to emulate with one another in carrying out production and practice thrift, and to triumphantly fulfill the objectives of the socialist economy as defined in the first 5-year state plan implemented between 1981 and 1985.

In the foreign affairs domain, let us popularize the numerous achievements of the revolution in our country, try to acquire support, sympathy, and assistance from the world peoples for our people's revolutionary cause, strengthen our solidarity with the peoples in the socialist countries and the international communist and workers movements as well as with nationalist countries, and oppose the sabotage schemes of the imperialists, the Chinese big-nation expansionists, and other reactionary forces.

2. To organize the celebration of the two historical days, henceforth, let us make the following preparations: All services at all levels must adopt plans in detail with regard to the organization and mobilization of movements with actual contents and practical methods aimed at implementing the line, plans, and policies of the party by stressing the fulfillment of the two current strategic tasks -- to defend the country and to build socialism. In 1984 and 1985, clear-cut changes must be made in the national defense and public security work, economic development, and living conditions of the people. The appreciation and confidence of the people of all tribes in the new step of the revolution in our country must be enhanced so as to score great achievements to welcome the two important historical days. Let us review and evaluate the achievements scored by our country since the founding of the party, and especially since the founding of the LPDR by: a) Writing a brief history of the 30 years of the LPRP, collecting and publishing all articles and speeches by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan on the party's line, plans, and policies for distribution in 1985 so as to prepare essential conditions for compiling a book on the comprehensive history of the party; b) Organizing political activities at key grass-roots units with the aim of enhancing national traditions and vigorously promoting work in various domains, including party building, the raising of the quality of party cells, and the party development in accordance with the fifth resolution adopted at the third plenum of the party Central Committee. All services involved with ideological work, such as the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Board; the Ministry of Culture; the State Committee on News Bulletins; Newspapers, Radio, and Television; and the Army General Political Department, must step up propaganda, training, and mobilization work and prepare necessary conditions to serve the two historical days. Preparations must be made to raise the status of the current display halls to become the revolutionary museum and the army museum with a view to displaying more vividly and distinctively the various movements and activities of our party and the Army in the past through photos, motion pictures, documents, statistics, and writings in the cultural and artistic fields.

3. To make preparations for the celebration of the two historical days of our country in 1985, the party Central Committee Political Bureau has assigned the party Central Committee Secretariat to set up a responsible committee to assist the party Central Committee Secretariat in implementing this resolution in an effective manner.

[Dated] Vientiane, 18 April 1984

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, on behalf of the party Central Committee Political Bureau

ATHIT ON SRV PLANS IN KAMPUCHEA, LAOS TIES

BK250225 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 25 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] Vietnam has sent in so many of its people into Kampuchea that it's obvious that Hanoi plans to "swallow" the Khmer race altogether, Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said, adding that for every 100 Khmer families, Vietnam has sent in 15 Vietnamese families to live with as part of that "Vietnamization process."

Gen Athit said about 3,000 Vietnamese families had been moved into Takeo, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Pursat, Oddar Meanchey and Battambang. The largest Vietnamese presence is at Kampong Chhnang where 1,000 Vietnamese families are already entrenched. Since November, last year, the Vietnamese Communist Party has approved intermarriage between Vietnamese soldiers and Khmer girls. Another 50,000 Vietnamese troops have been sent into Kampuchea.

"At the same time, tanks and other heavy equipment were sent in through the western part. A new highway is being built to facilitate the logistics so that military hardware could be sent in to strengthen the Vietnamese presence on the border near Thailand," Gen Athit said.

Gen Athit was speaking on "Internal and External Situations" to members of Zonta Club at Dusit Thani Hotel yesterday. "This is the first time I have talked on this subject. And I won't speak on the same subject anywhere else either," he told the audience who was treated to a special replay of a video tape of the recent fighting on the Thai-Kampuchea border where Vietnamese troops had made an incursion into Thailand through Phra Phalai Pass, Sisaket Province.

In January, he reported, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops provoked Thailand by firing artillery shells into Thailand. "It could be concluded that Vietnam is determined to Vietnamese Kampuchea on a permanent basis. The process is being undertaken stage by stage. While more Vietnamese are being moved into Kampuchea, the Khmer themselves are being forced out. The intermarriage is part of the process," he said. Gen Athit said that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach might have said that Hanoi wants to pull out of Kampuchea -- but he also put down the condition that China must stop its harassment along the Sino-Vietnamese border. "Vietnam has always cited the China threat as an excuse. It is clear that Hanoi has no sincere intention to leave Vietnam [as published]," Gen Athit said.

The Soviet Union has also stepped up its military assistance to Vietnam -- by sending a squadron of TU-16 aircraft and a number of TU-95s into Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay. These aircraft could fly as far as 4,800 kms and could be equipped with nuclear weapons as well as guided missiles covering a radius of 160 kms. "And this means they could cover the whole of Southeast Asia and the American bases in the region," he said.

He said the Soviet Union had reinforced its naval presence in Vietnam in a big way as well. Every week, Russian submarines make three to five visits, with 14-17 warships making five to seven stops a week, not to mention the installation of ground and satellite communications systems. "All these clearly indicate that Vietnam is determined to wipe out the Khmer resistance forces in a big way. And that could well affect the security situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border," he said.

Gen Athit, commenting on Laos, said Vientiane has been trying to open up more new embassies in the ASEAN countries since it only has an embassy in Thailand throughout ASEAN. In Vientiane, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia have diplomatic presence.

The Army chief appeared less rhetorically hostile towards Laos in his speech. He said, in January, the Thai-Lao Border Committee met and agreed that Vientiane would accept 400 Laotian refugees who are now in Ubon Ratchathani to return home voluntarily.

"Laos has also asked Thailand to relax the list of goods considered of strategic importance to be sent to Laos through Thailand. They want us also to open up more checkpoints. We now have three checkpoints open -- two in Nong Khai and one in Mukdahan."

Vientiane, he said, has shown a more positive attitude recently. Gen Athit cited Vientiane's agreement to consider the American request over the Missing in Action (MIA) issue. At the same time, Washington has backed Laos' request to get loans from the Asian Development Bank.

He said that Laos has generally demonstrated a more friendly attitude towards Thailand and national-level talks have been held. Thailand has offered 200 tons of rice to help that country and Laos has sought another 10,000 tons.

"It has been pointed out that Laos may use this rice from Thailand to support Vietnamese troops fighting in Kampuchea against the resistance force. Besides, Laos' request to open up new embassies in other ASEAN countries apart from Thailand might be part of its plan to expand the propaganda following Hanoi's overall strategy. These embassies might also be used to collect information from ASEAN. We all must guard against these possible activities," Gen Athit explained.

The Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh has tried to strengthen its military position and has tried to get the Khmer people to accept its existence. At the same time, the regime has also placed tighter control on the people to prevent them from helping the Khmer resistance. For example, the Heng Samrin regime has not banned people from travelling to western Kampuchea to spy on positions of the resistance. The regime has told the resistance members that they would not be penalized if they join the Phnom Penh regime.

Gen Athit said that the resistance force has been able to penetrate the Vietnamese positions in several spots in western Kampuchea -- such as Pursat where a large number of Vietnamese soldiers were said to have been killed. Roads, bridges and airstrips of the Vietnamese had been sabotaged and damaged by the resistance penetrators in areas near Kampong Som. On Feb 19, he said, the resistance force hit a Vietnamese position in Mongkolborei, destroying an oil depot and medical storages.

Vietnam has also tried to improve Highway No 6 and Highway No 10 linking Siam Reap, and between Battambang and Pailin. More tanks have been sent to Sisophon, Thmar Pouk and Ampil as well as Chong O Bok opposite Ban Kruat of Buriram Province and Pailin. The Vietnamese reinforcements were obviously aimed at attacking Son Sann's headquarters.

"Vietnam is apparently trying to wipe out the Khmer people and create a new race so that it could set up the Indochina Federation in the future," Gen Athit said.

At one point, somebody from the audience asked Gen Athit why Thai troops did not retaliate against Vietnamese incursion in a stronger manner. "If the Vietnamese could claim to have entered Thailand in hot pursuit of the Khmer resistance, why can't we claim hot pursuit of the Vietnamese soldiers into Kampuchea?"

Gen Athit replied: "We certainly could go all the way to Battambang -- if the government order us to do so. But what's the point of getting a piece of dry, arid land anyway?"

Challenges Thach To Visit Border

BK250215 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 25 Apr 84 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday challenged Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and the Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand to go to the Thai-Kampuchean border to see the situation there for themselves.

"If they went there, I would personally accompany them," he said.

Gen Athit said that it was useless to have the Vietnamese Embassy in Thailand after Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Quang Co refused to take a protest note from Thailand over the shooting down of a Thai plane in Surin last Sunday. Speaking on "internal and external situations" to members of Zonta Club at Dusit Thani Hotel, Gen Athit also warned of the volatile situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border near Phnom Malai and O'Bok.

He said the Khmer resistance forces are now in control of the areas around Phnom Malai and Phnom Mak Hoeun. But the Vietnamese appeared determined to overrun the Khmer resistance forces' positions in the area, he said. The Vietnamese forces, he said, are also poised to attack the resistance strongholds in the O'Bok area which straddles Thailand, Kampuchea and Laos.

Gen Athit said Thai security forces on the Thai border opposite these areas have been put on full alert for a possible outbreak of fighting.

RECENT KAREN-BURMESE CONFLICT ANALYZED

BK210451 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Apr 84 p 20

[By Phichai Chuensuksawat and Subin Khunkaeo]

[Text] The artillery duel between Burmese troops and Thai forces guarding our border indicates that the Burmese are more determined than ever to capture the lucrative smuggling and trading post of Wangkha. Yesterday's bombardment also raises several crucial questions.

Firstly, can the Karens continue to hold out against a more intensified attack and what is the likelihood of Thai troop involvement should Burmese shelling continue to threaten Thai lives and property? When the Burmese siege of Maw Po Kay started to bog down, showing no signs of marked advances after the 45th day, tactics were changed by Rangoon around the beginning of this month.

The Burmese left elements of the 44th Division's 1st, 3rd and 4th battalions to keep the Karens hemmed in at Maw Po Kay. They then moved troops of the same divisions 5th, 8th and 10th battalions towards the rebel arms repair and production camp of Mae Lah (also known as Tekerni), situated about 13 kilometres south of Maw Po Kay. Just days after they attacked Mae Lah on April 6, elements of the 66th Division's 92nd battalion opened fire on Wangkha.

To create confusion and to keep the Karen forces separated, the Burmese attacked each of the camps at different times, but never all at once.

The triple offensive came on April 12, however, and since then the Burmese have been alternating attacks -- heavy during some days, light on others. Some days nothing at all happens.

Several days prior to the heavy bombardment at Wangkha on Wednesday -- which resulted in the destruction of about 50 Thai homes opposite the border -- and the artillery duel yesterday, heavy Burmese troop and artillery movements were detected. Karen National Union Defence Secretary Col Gladstone told the POST this week that they believe seven Burmese tanks were heading to Wangkha. He also said that about 750 men from the Burmese 55th Division's 19th and 20th battalions have been sent to reinforce troops edging towards the front line.

Thai military sources said they believed that six tanks were heading for the camp, adding, however, that they could not identify the model.

On Tuesday, Thai field sources said they believed that two tanks were "very close" to the Karen front line. However, porters of Karen origin who fled the Burmese ranks opposite Wangkha told the POST that they could not confirm if tanks are in fact being used in the Wangkha offensive. But they said that they were brought to the front from Kawhareik in a convoy of about 30 trucks filled with troops which passed through Mepale before stopping at Tichara, situated about 20 kilometres from Wangkha.

From there it took the troops four days to walk to Wangkha where they stopped but did not attack despite Karen pounding from 81mm mortars.

If the Burmese tanks exist, the setting seems set for a battle as Thai military sources have said that the rebels have mounted 93mm guns on three tractors and built their own armoured cars -- mounted with the same gun -- to counter a Burmese tank assault.

With this present scenario and three Karen camps under siege, a number of Thai field sources are privately asking themselves whether the Karens will hold out. "Both sides have suffered heavy casualties," said one officer.

At the Army base opposite Maw Po Kay, the officer added, we have had 30 cases of malaria despite the fact that we have ample food and medicine. Other military sources have cast doubt on the Karen tactic of sitting back and merely replying to the Burmese pounding and not attacking.

"If you lose several men a day -- either dead or wounded -- your numbers dwindle," said one officer.

"With the constant bombing, nerves begin to fray."

If the Burmese are not able to seize another camp this year, they will certainly do so next year as by now they are fully acquainted with Karen tactics the same officer said. The Karens must change their tactics and harass in small numbers, the officer concluded.

Karen sources, however, remain confident, insisting that they are constantly harassing the enemy and that the Burmese face more difficulties than the camp defenders.

They also point to the fact that other minority groups, such as the Kachins, have increased their attacks on Burmese troops and towns thus restricting their ability to mobilise troops to this area.

With the intensified Burmese push, Thai field officers are now concerned about the increasing likelihood that they may have to engage the Burmese should more shells fall on Thailand and destroy more homes.

During the thick of the Maw Po Kaysiege where a number of Burmese shells fell on Thai territory, Thai troops have shown considerable restraint. They fired warning shots when shells came dangerously close to Thai homes and the officers were constantly warning their troops not to fire back as they wanted to avoid, as best they could a border exchange with the Burmese.

The field officers orders are simple and explicit: Fire back if threatened or attacked. Whether events on our northwestern border intensify and our troops become involved depends very much on whether the Burmese-Karen fighting can be restricted to the other side of the Moei River.

SRV SINKS TRAWLER, KILLING 1, WOUNDING 14

BK250815 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Vietnam yesterday sunk a Thai fishing trawler from Samut Prakan Province, killing one fisherman and wounding 14 others. Three others were missing and they were all believed dead. A radio report reaching Bangkok said all the wounded crewmen were rescued by another trawler which arrived at Songkhla Lake at 5 a.m. this morning.

Fishery sources told the WORLD this morning that the Pharasamut 9 left Pak Nam three days ago with about 20 crewmen and was fishing yesterday when a Vietnamese vessel disguised as a Thai fishing trawler emerged at about 6 a.m. It was not yet known if the Thai trawler was in Vietnamese territorial waters or Kampuchean waters but one source said it was close to Vietnam. Without giving any warning, the Vietnamese on board wearing civilian clothes opened fire with a cannon. One shot scored a direct hit on the fuel tank causing the Pharasamut 9 to catch fire.

The fishery source said as soon as the Pharasamut 9 was hit, the skipper known as Mr Suchat Tanthongkam immediately sent out SOS radio messages to nearby fishing trawlers. The fishery radio station in Samut Prakan also received the SOS call and immediately relayed it to the naval station in Songkhla for help.

One crewman on board died instantly from serious burns while four others were said to be in critical condition. The others received burns.

The sources said the Pharasamut 9 burned for almost an hour and then sank. However, all but for three crewmen were rescued by another boat, the Pharasamut 12 which arrived in Songkhla early this morning. The fishery source said the skipper on the Thai trawler was not aware that the vessel which had fired on it had been Vietnamese. He had assumed that it was another Thai trawler fishing in the area.

PRIME MINISTER VISITS WEST GERMANY FOR TALKS

For DPA reportage on the visit to the Federal Republic of Germany by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, including his meeting with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his talks with FRG President Karl Carstens on the Thai-Kampuchean border issue, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 24 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ATHIT URGES OPPOSITION'S CENSURE MOTION SHELVED

BK250319 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek urged the Chat Thai Party yesterday to shelve its no-confidence motion against Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot. Gen Athit made his plea -- just two [as published] days before Parliament resumes -- on the grounds that the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border was still tense.

Chat Thai Secretary-General Banhan Sinlapa-acha said the censure motion would go ahead, "but we will consider the military advice."

Gen Athit conveyed his message during a speech to members of the Zonta Club of Bangkok, who include Khunying Charoen Adireksan and Khunying Bunruan Chunhawan, wives of Chat Thai leader Maj-Gen Praman and his deputy Maj-Gen Chatchai.

"I have asked the party several times to put off the debate plan," said Gen Athit. "But I'm quite busy at the moment and cannot find time to talk with the party leader again."

Gen Athit said he would not have opposed the move had the border been stable. After the meeting, Khunying Charoen said she was not involved in politics and would not relay the message to Maj-Gen Praman.

In September, Chat Thai submitted a motion to Parliament seeking a no-confidence debate against Gen Sitthi for his alleged failure to follow government policy. Early this year, the party sponsored another censure motion against Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon for his "failure to solve the country's economic, social and political problems."

The move against Gen Prem came to an abrupt end when it was found that part of the list of signatures supporting the motion had mysteriously disappeared during the submission process.

Responding to Gen Athit's plea yesterday, Mr Banhan said his party would go ahead with its plan to grill the Government. The censure motion against Gen Sitthi was on the parliamentary agenda and the party considered the debate a priority.

The first house sitting is scheduled for May 3 and the Senate will resume the day after.

Mr Banhan said Maj-Gen Praman had been assigned to decide what action the party should take. Should Maj-Gen Praman deem the censure motion inappropriate, new motions would be drawn up, he said.

Apart from the moves against Gen Sitthi and Gen Prem, Chat Thai has also set its sights on the Finance, Agriculture and the Commerce ministers.

CASUALTIES REPORTED IN DRIVE AGAINST CPM

BK230250 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Betong, Yala -- Two more rangers were wounded in drives against Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] guerrillas yesterday as the operation entered its seventh day. The incident brought the casualties involving Thai ground troops in the Thai-Malaysian operation to nine wounded. So far, one Malaysian trooper has been killed and two wounded in the drive.

It was thought the rangers were seriously injured when they set off a booby trap while they were approaching a CPM camp. On Saturday, CPM booby traps injured seven Thai soldiers.

In a bid to counter the booby trap danger, sniffer dogs were brought in to detect the heavily-planted devices.

Task Force Deputy Commander Col Kitti Rattanachaya will go to Kedah, Malaysia, today for talks on the operation.

Action Against Guerrillas

BK240218 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 24 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] Narathiwat -- An Army helicopter and plane pounded a band of communist guerrillas who clashed with Marine forces in jungle here yesterday morning, as combined government troops continued their search-and-destroy mission against elements of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), according to field reports.

The clash took place at about 9:45 am in an area at Ban Ai Puengtae of Cha-nae Sub-district in this southern province, and lasted about 30 minutes. No casualties from either side were reported. The communist guerrillas fled after the air strike by the government plane and helicopter.

It was the first clash the government forces have had with the CPM guerrillas since they launched the current military operation, codenamed "Thaksin 4306/27," late last week. The operation is being held simultaneously with a military campaign between Thailand and Malaysia against CPM remnants now under way in Betong District of neighboring Yala.

Government forces yesterday also seized two deserted CPM camps at Ban Khok Chang of Bannang Sta District in Yala. A large amount of ammunition and materials were also found.

The reports said the first camp was designed to accommodate about 20 people, while the latter was for 30 people. The larger one also had a meeting hall. And in Thanto District of Yala, two government soldiers were seriously wounded by a booby-trap while searching for a communist hideout. One of them later had his legs amputated.

Meanwhile in Betong District, government forces continued to advance toward suspected communist hideouts after the wounding of nine soldiers late last week.

Government forces are using trained dogs to help detect booby-traps and landmines, which have been responsible for all the casualties so far.

The Malaysians are cooperating in the operation by intercepting communist guerrillas who might try to escape the military drive on the Thai side.

CPM Camp Seized

BK250309 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Betong, Yala -- A soldier was wounded as government forces seized another Communist Party of Malaya camp yesterday. Military sources said the soldier was wounded in a booby trap blast, bringing the injury toll to 12 since operation Tkaksin 8403 began on April 15.

The base -- the fifth and the largest so far to be taken -- is 20 kilometres northeast of here and was deserted when the troops arrived at 3:00 p.m.

A morning attack by a helicopter gunship may have warned the guerrillas of an imminent raid and they fled.

The source said the camp had two tunnels, a basketball field, a conference hall, 20 barracks, a kitchen and poultry farms. Another force was closing on a sixth target camp to the west of yesterday's camp and an assault was imminent.

BRIEFS

LAO TEAK-RICE BARTER -- Among major traders with Laos is former deputy commerce minister Thanet Iasakun. Sources said that Thanet wants to have this deal because he is well known among Laotian circles. However, he will need approval from the Commerce Ministry because without its endorsement, timber imports required certificate of origin. The ministry had once permitted a barter between timber from Laos and 15,000 tons of rice. It is expected that there will be no difficulty to obtain permission for the new deal because Thailand wants to find out outlets for glutinous rice.

[Excerpts] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 16 Apr 84 p 11 BK]

COMMUNIQUE DETAILING PRC 'WAR CRIMES' ISSUED

OW241558 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 24 Apr 84

["China's Violations in First 20 Days of April" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24 -- The commission for investigation of Chinese expansionists and hegemonists war crimes against Vietnam has released a communique on China's shellings and armed incursions in the six Vietnamese northern border provinces in the first twenty days of April. The communique said:

"For 20 days and nights on end, Chinese troops fired nearly 30,000 artillery and mortar shells, H-12 rockets and many rounds of infantry guns on more than 100 places in 26 districts of the six northern border provinces of Vietnam from Quang Ninh to Lai Chau. On April 2-3, 1984, they unleashed nearly 10,000 artillery and mortar shells and H-12 rockets on more than 50 places.

On April 16-17, 1984, they fired nearly 6,000 artillery and mortar shells in nearly 40 places. Most of the targets were villages, hamlets, ricefields, warehouses, food stores, agricultural material depots, hydro-electric stations, roads, and even artillery shelters of civilians.

Particularly intense were the bombardments of Mong Cai District town, the Binh Duong ferry-landing, the Hai Ha state farm, Hai Yen and Thao Phun villages (Quang Ninh Province); Ban Chat village, Hills 820, 636 and 583 (Lang Son Province); Soc Ha, Thi Hoa and Ly Quoc villages, Ha Quang District town (Cao Bang Province); Thuong Phung, Bach Dich, Nghia Thuan, Bat Dai Son, Thanh Duc, Thanh Thuy, Lao Chay and Ban May villages, Hills 1902, 1911, 1992 (Ha Tuyen Province); Hill 1383 (Hoang Lien Son Province); Si Lo Dau village (Lai Chau Province), etc. In some places, the shelling took place day and night, and in others, either in daytime or at night.

Together with shellings, Chinese troops intruded into many places of the border provinces, for espionage, assassinations, kidnappings and ambushes. On April 1, 3, 8 and 9, 1984, Chinese troops intruded into Bat Xat and Muong Khuong Districts, laid mines on trails and in ricefields and opened fire on farmers at work, killing or wounding seven persons.

Especially serious is that on April 5-6, 1984, after firing thousands of artillery shells, two Chinese battalions made a ground assault in an attempt to occupy Hills 820 and 636 in Quoc Khanh village, Trang Dinh District, Lang Son Province, and on April 18, after firing more than 1,000 artillery shells, two Chinese companies attempted to occupy Hill 1250 in Yen Minh District, Ha Tuyen Province.

The shellings and armed intrusions have caused many losses to the Vietnamese civilian population along the border. According to incomplete statistics, they have killed 30 civilians and wounded nearly 50 others, including many old persons, children, women, teachers and pupils. They have also killed a still unidentified number of domestic animals; set ablaze or demolished nearly 100 houses and destroyed dozens of [word indistinct] stores, and depots of agricultural materials, and heavily damaged a hydro-electric station in Ha Tuyen Province which is located more than ten kms from the border; ravaged hundreds of hectares of fields of rice, tobacco, corn and tea; and rendered the situation extremely tense, hindering the normal life of the local population.

Extremely grave were the armed intrusions into and nibbling at Vietnamese territory by Chinese troops who massacred civilians, carried out economic sabotage and disturbed the normal life of the population in the frontier regions of Vietnam.

This is additional proof that the Chinese reactionaries' hostile policy toward the Socialist Republic of Vietnam remains unchanged, instead has become more brutal and perfidious. The Chinese reactionaries cannot cover up their barbarous crimes with psywar [as received] tricks and deceptions.

The commission for investigation of Chinese expansionists and hegemonists war crimes against Vietnam sternly denounces before public opinion at home and abroad those criminal acts of the Chinese reactionaries."

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S TRIP TO CHINA

BK241210 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] The Vietnamese national daily NHAN DAN said that U.S. President Reagan's visit to China is aimed at encouraging the Beijing authorities to oppose the Soviet Union, the three Indochinese countries, the Afghan revolution, and India. The paper was commenting on President Reagan's stopover in Honolulu during his journey to China.

HANOI QUOTES BA YI COMMENTS ON NAKASONE, REAGAN

OW211109 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] The clandestine Ba Yi Radio station, broadcasting in Chinese, carried on 17 April an article pointing out that Nakasone and Reagan could not be considered friends of the Chinese people. The radio article says: In the recent past, the Chinese leadership and the leaders of capitalist countries have been busily visiting one another. The Chinese leaders have called them friends of the Chinese people. One Chinese leader in particular even has a personal relationship with the top leader of a bourgeois administration.

Visits and talks are just routine matters, and those foreign leaders certainly cannot be called friends of the Chinese people. The Ba Yi article cites, by way of example, Nakasone's recent visit to China. Until now, someone still praises that visit as an important landmark of friendship in Sino-Japanese relations, considering Nakasone a close friend of the Chinese people. He even entertained Nakasone in his home and repeatedly praised the good friendship and relations between the two families and so forth.

Could Nakasone be considered a close friend of the Chinese People? Of course, not. Nakasone committed a serious crime against our country. In 1971, while chief of the Japanese Defense Agency, he himself ordered Japanese soldiers to seize the Utsuri Island and to burn all Chinese vessels and boats around the island. Since becoming prime minister, Nakasone has carried out a militaristic policy, turning Japan into a military power and using all kinds of stratagems in relations with other countries. How can we call a militarist, a war maniac, a reactionary, a friend of the Chinese people?

On U.S. President Reagan, the Ba Yi Radio article points out: The viewpoints of the Chinese leadership and of Reagan are one and the same. Some people have said that Reagan will be given a red carpet welcome and that, through talks with him, friendly relations will be promoted, and so on and so fourth.

One wonders whether friendly relations with Reagan can be promoted and whether friendship with Reagan can be cultivated? We all know that Reagan is the most ruthless U.S. imperialist aggressor. Since becoming president, he has waged armed aggression in many parts of the world. His hands have been tainted with the blood of the Grenadan, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, and Lebanese people and people of many other countries.

Reagan has also openly talked about his crusade against the communists. He boils with hatred of communism and the revolutionary people, including the Chinese people. He has said on many occasions that he is a friend of Kuomintang, that under no circumstances will he turn his back on the old U.S. ally, that he will devote all his efforts to preserving Taiwan's independence, and so on and so forth.

In view of all those facts, how can we consider Reagan, a ruthless, reactionary imperialist, a friend of the Chinese people?

The Ba Yi Radio article says in conclusion: Talking friendship with Reagan and Nakasone will only harm the interests of the Chinese state and people.

COMMENTARY VIEWS ASEAN JOINT STATEMENT

BK231224 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The 19 April statement of ASEAN has shown that they are ignoring or deliberately mistaken about the real situation at the Thai-Kampuchean border. The statement accused Vietnam of attacking civilians in refugee camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Through this statement, people would see that it does not reflect the unanimity of views of the ASEAN countries but only the views of some members of the Thai and Beijing administrations who attempted to make a smokescreen to cover up their criminal acts. Realities at the Thai-Kampuchean border completely rejected the slanders made by the Bangkok and Beijing authorities that Vietnam attacks civilians in refugee camps at the Thai-Kampuchean border.

In recent days, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and Vietnamese Army volunteers, exercising their legitimate right of self-defense, have resolutely punished the Pol Pot remnants and their accomplices who returned from their sanctuaries on Thai soil to sabotage the Kampuchean people's revival. In carrying out these urgent and necessary activities, Kampuchea and Vietnam fully respected the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Thailand. Former Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan has admitted that he had closely followed the conflict at the Thai-Kampuchean border but could find no evidence of Vietnamese infiltration.

Meanwhile, the Thai authorities have ordered Thai artillery, infantry, and Air Force to take direct part in the border conflicts to back the Pol Pot remnants. General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, himself has admitted this fact when mentioning the bombing of Thai A-37 planes of a Pol Pot clique's ammunition dump inside Kampuchean territory.

What about the so-called refugee camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border? There are so many evidences proving that these camps are only a screen to cover up the collusion between Thailand and China and the United States, who allow the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionary forces to use these camps as their command posts and bases from where they conduct criminal acts against the Kampuchean people. The Indonesian paper MERDEKA on 6 April 1984 said that the Kampuchean refugee camps on Thai soil had become hideouts for the Pol Pot remnants. From these bases they had conducted sabotage and subversive activities against Kampuchea.

By accusing Vietnam and enticing this or that country to chime in with their slanders against Vietnam, Bangkok and Beijing hope to cover up their bloodstained hands. In recent days, the remnants were duly punished by the Kampuchean Armed Forces and Vietnamese Army volunteers. The Beijing leadership conducted armed provocations and land-nibbling operations into Vietnamese northern border provinces so as to save their henchmen. Beijing's acts against Vietnam and Thailand's support to the Pol Pot clique to cause riots in Kampuchean western border areas have aggravated the tension in Southeast Asia. This was once pointed out by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja at a press conference in Jakarta recently. He said that Beijing's armed activities at Vietnamese border are deteriorating stability and security in Southeast Asia.

The peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea have the earnest desire that is to have a border of peace and friendship, contributing to peace and stability in the region. With this earnest aspiration, the three Indochinese countries have many times put forth good-will, fair, and reasonable proposals. However, the Beijing and Bangkok authorities have deliberately ignored these proposals. More seriously still, while public opinion in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world has demanded the elimination of the Pol Pot clique, Beijing and Bangkok have tried by all means to breath more life to and support them to oppose the Kampuchean and other Indochinese peoples. They must be held fully responsible for the current tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the Sino-Vietnamese border, and the regional situation.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETES DPRK COUNTERPART

BK250622 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] On 22 April, Senior General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defense, sent a message of greetings to General O Chin-u, minister of the DPRK People's Armed Forces. The message reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 52d anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Armed Forces, on behalf of all the generals, officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men of the VPA and on my own behalf, I would like to extend my warmest greetings to you and through you to all the generals, officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men of the DPRK People's Armed Forces.

We are convinced that the solidarity and friendly relations between the peoples and Armed Forces of our two countries will be strengthened and developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and of genuine proletarian internationalism. We wish the Korean people and the Korean People's Armed Forces great success in the defense and building of their socialist fatherland as well as in their struggle for national unification. Comrade, we wish you new and greater success in the performance of your many duties.

Army Day Reception

OW251520 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24 -- Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Pak Ung-sop gave a film show here Monday on the 52nd anniversary of his country's army day (April 25). Present on this occasion were Major General Lu Giang, commander of the Hanoi Military Zone and representative of the Vietnamese Defence Ministry, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the International Department of the Party Central Committee and the diplomatic corps in Hanoi.

SITTHISAI, SRV SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

OW212055 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 21 -- A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry led by vice minister Nousai Sitthisai paid a working visit to Vietnam as guest of the Vietnamese Ministry of Forestry. While in Vietnam, the Lao guests paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. They made a study tour of several economic establishments.

The Lao delegation and a Vietnamese delegation signed at the Government guest house here Friday various agreements on cooperation between the two countries in forestry, construction, engineering, metallurgy, food industry, chemistry, light industry, power, water conservancy, geology, and small industry. [Words indistinct] the signing ceremony was attended by Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom, representatives of the commission for economic cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea and of the branches and ministries concerned. The Lao guests left here for home today.

VO CHI CONG MEETS PDRY SOCIALIST PARTY GROUP

OW250105 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24 -- Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, recently received here a delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party (Y.S.P.). The delegation was held by Hasan Muhammad Salih, member of the party Central Committee and director of the Higher Party School under the Y.S.P. C.C.

Present at the reception were Tran Huu Dac, member of the C.P.V. CC, deputy head of the Control Commission of the C.P.V. C.C., and Vo Van Tai, deputy head of the International Department of the party C.C.

Vo Chi Cong expressed his joy at the development of solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples. He warmly welcomed the achievements in national construction gained by the Yemeni people under the leadership of the Y.S.P. C.C. headed by General Secretary 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, thus contributing to the common struggle of the people of Arab countries against imperialism, Zionism and other reactionary forces in the region, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Hasan Muhammad Salih conveyed greetings from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [al-Hasani] to General Secretary Le Duan and other Vietnamese party leaders, thanks to the Party and people of Vietnam for their hospitality, praised the achievements of the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence, and reaffirmed the Y.S.P. and Yemeni people's strong support for the fair and reasonable proposals of the three Indochinese countries aimed at maintaining their independence and security and restoring peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

While in Vietnam, the delegation held talks with a Vietnamese delegation led by Tran Huu Dac, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and deputy head of the Control Commission of the party C.C. Minutes on cooperation for 1985-86 between the two parties were signed. The delegation visited the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School, the Vietnam-Yemen Friendship Association and a number of economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. The Yemeni guests left here today.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO FRANCE

OW250129 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24 -- The delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho paid a seven-day visit to France ending yesterday. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho was received by President of the French Republic Francois Mitterrand and held talks with Louis Mermaz, president of the National Assembly.

It had contacts with the presidents of the parliamentary groups of the French Socialist and Communist Parties, the president of the External Relations Commission of the National Assembly, the group of deputies members of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association, Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, Minister of Transport Charles Fiterman and Minister of Interior and Decentralization and Mayor of Marseilles Gaston Defferre.

On April 19, the delegation called on the Vietnamese Embassy in Paris and cordially met with more than 300 Vietnamese residents in Paris and Marseilles. Participants in all the get-togethers expressed their wish to promote friendship and multi-form cooperation between the two countries in the future.

HANOI VIEWS NGUYEN CAO KY'S BANKRUPTCY

BK241340 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] According to U.S. sources, Nguyen Cao Ky, a tyrant during the time of the Saigon puppet administration who fled to the United States in 1975, was recently declared bankrupt on the grounds that he did not have enough money to pay his debts. In a petition submitted to the U.S. court, Nguyen Cao Ky testified that his debts amount to \$710,000 while his property, including two houses in California, are worth only \$56,000 and his income from two liquor stores is only \$27,000.

According to U.S. law, when a person is declared bankrupt, he is entitled to nullify all debts. Some of Nguyen Cao Ky's debtors were very angry when they realized this. Among them were the CCI Corp. run by an American of Vietnamese origin, which suffered the most because it gave him and his wife a loan of \$250,000 to do business, and the gambling den Ceasar's Palace in Las Vegas, which lost some \$25,000.

U.S. papers have also accused Nguyen Cao Ky of being the leader of a gang of robbers, murderers, rapists, and smugglers operating in the Vietnamese refugee circles in the United States. This gang's activities involve mainly the extortion of money from wealthy Vietnamese refugees. Nguyen Cao Ky has resorted to the use of threats and force against those who refused to give him money. One of his familiar extortion tricks is to falsely accuse those who have refused to give him money of being communists and then notifying the U.S. police to have them arrested. About 2 years ago, a young Vietnamese intellectual in San Francisco was murdered by his gang.

According to the press in San Francisco, when Nguyen Cao Ky and his wife were evacuated to the United States in 1975, they brought along a quantity of gold, diamonds, and cash worth \$8-10 million. Shortly after his arrival in the United States, he joined a number of his old friends, also tyrants in the puppet army and administration, in forming a gang of robbers, murderers, and smugglers to operate in the Vietnamese refugee circles in the United States. His criminal activities have roused great indignation among Vietnamese residents in the United States. The U.S. Administration must be partly responsible for the crimes committed by Nguyen Cao Ky.

PARTY OFFICIALS, VISITORS MARK LENIN BIRTHDAY

BK190940 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 18 -- A grand meeting was held here today to mark the 114th anniversary of V.I. Lenin (April 22, 1870).

The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, and the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association and its Hanoi branch.

Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin and N.S. Nerad, vice-chairman of the association for friendship and cultural relations of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and head of a visiting delegation of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society were present.

Addressing the meeting, Nguyen Vinh, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, said: Lenin is very dear to the Communists and entire people of Vietnam. His life and cause incarnate truth, humanism, courage, and proletarian and socialist internationalism. The Vietnamese people are greatly proud for having indefectibly adhered to Marxism-Leninism and pledge to follow for ever the path charted by the great Lenin.

The Vietnamese people, he went on, believe that, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, with the spirit of self-reliance and self-support, with the assistance and allround cooperation of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and friends throughout the world, they will successfully build socialism and firmly defend Socialist Vietnam.

He pointed out that the Communist Party and people of Vietnam highly value and fully support the peace programme and the foreign policy of peace of the Soviet party and state which manifest a high sense of responsibility towards mankind's destiny and their firm attitude towards the warlike militarist policy of Washington.

Speaking on the occasion, N.S. Nerad emphatically pointed out the great theories of V.I. Lenin and exalted the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam which, he said, is based on the principles and theories of Marxism-Leninism.

He condemned the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices for frenziedly accelerating the arms race and renewed the Soviet Union's support for the peace proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at making Southeast Asia a peaceful, stable and cooperative region.

Lenin's 114th birthday was also marked by a film show on his revolutionary life and cause and a ceremony to present awards to the winners of a quiz about the Soviet-Vietnam friendship.

'Communist Labor Day' Held

OW221651 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 22 -- A "communist labour day" was held here today at the construction site of the Hanoi Working People's Cultural Palace as part of the celebrations on the 114th birthday of V.I. Lenin who himself was the initiator of this voluntary workday called "Red Saturday" following the triumph of the Russian October Revolution.

Taking part in the work session this morning were Tran Tan, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi party organization, Pham The Duet, alternate member of the party C.C. and deputy secretary of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, other senior officials of Hanoi, Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin, several members of the embassy personnel, embassy staffers of other socialist countries, and nearly 400 Soviet experts.

The participants in the workday cleared the ground in front of the building and moved a large quantity of bricks, tiles and other building materials.

The Hanoi Working People's Cultural Palace is a gift from the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R. built in the central sector of Hanoi. It will be equipped with modern facilities for cultural activities including a large rotating stage platform.

Editorial on Lenin Peace Policy

BK220930 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 22 -- In an editorial marking the 114th birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin, NHAN DAN today says that Lenin's thought and policy of peace will live forever.

The daily of the Communist Party of Vietnam says:

Together with the whole of his theoretical heritage on socialist revolution, socialist construction and communism, Lenin's theory on war and peace still retains all its burning topical character.

Reviewing the present world situation, the paper says that imperialism is frenziedly staging counter-attacks aimed at wresting back positions it has lost. The paper denounces the militarist, adventurous and warlike policy of the Reagan administration which, it says, has seriously strained the world situation and gravely jeopardized world peace.

With regard to the Southeast Asia situation, NHAN DAN condemns the Beijing rulers for intensifying armed provocation, including heavy shellings and land-nibbling attacks, against Vietnam's northern border provinces, and abetting the genocidal Pol Pot remnants and their accomplices from their hideouts in Thailand to oppose the Kampuchean people's national revival and development. By its deeds, the paper remarks, China has revealed itself all the more clearly as the saboteur of peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole and the fomenter of tension in this region.

At this juncture, NHAN DAN says, the Soviet Union's role has become even more striking as crucial to the struggle for the safe-guarding of world peace against the imperialists' plots and acts of aggression.

The paper points out that the big obstacle and main threat to peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole remain the collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists. It says:

Nowadays, the struggle for peace and disarmament against the arms race and the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe is closely connected with the struggle against the U.S. plots and moves of intervention and aggression, and the undeclared or proxy wars which the U.S. imperialists are waging in many places in coordination with their perfidious psychological warfare.

NATIONALITIES COMMISSION GROUP VISITS BORDER

BK211009 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] The National Assembly's Nationalities Council recently sent a delegation led by Comrade Hoang Truong Minh, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Nationalities Council, to Cao Bang, Lang Son, and Quang Ninh Provinces to study and examine the situation regarding production, life and resettlement work in mountainous areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups.

The delegation held working sessions with the people's committees of these provinces and visited a number of districts, establishments, cooperatives, state farms, border outposts, and military units.

The delegation highly appraised the achievements of these three provinces in carrying out economic development and in organizing and caring for the people's lives since the victory over Chinese aggression in February 1979.

The delegation visited, encouraged, and commended many compatriots and combatants for their good achievements in production and combat and for having duly punished the Chinese aggressors who have conducted artillery shellings and nibbling operations against a number of hills at our country's border.

The delegation visited and exchanged views with the leading comrades of various provinces, districts, and units over certain matters concerning the furtherance of their tasks in the period ahead. These consisted of determining the direction for production, production planning, and increased production; developing the strengths of each locality in accordance with the methods of achieving a combination between agriculture and forestry; carrying out settled farming and settled life, promoting cultural and educational development, and providing training for local ethnic minority affairs cadres, especially cadres in charge of economic, scientific, and technical work at the district, village, and cooperative levels; gradually improving the welfare of the people and soldiers; strengthening the solidarity between ethnic minority groups and between the Army and the people, remaining combat ready to defend the border, and satisfactorily implementing the nationalities policy and other policies of the party and the state.

The delegation conveyed the best wishes of our party and state leaders to the cadres, soldiers, and compatriots of various nationalities in these areas.

The cadres, soldiers, and compatriots expressed their confidence and elation at the solicitous care given them by the party and the state. They pledged to remain united and join hands in boosting production, building a happier and more plentiful life, and remaining combat ready to firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland's border area.

BUI PHUNG ADDRESSES DEFENSE POLICY TASKS CONFERENCE

BK201049 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense recently held an all-Army conference on policy-related work to study and discuss ways to implement a resolution of the party Central Committee's Military Commission and Directive No 393 of the minister of national defense on policy-related tasks for 1984. Attending the conference were representatives of various military regions, Army corps, armed services, combat branches, schools, institutes, and provincial and city military affairs organs throughout the country.

The conference concentrated on discussing and clarifying various basic viewpoints of the party, state, and party Central Committee's Military Commission regarding the Armed Forces' policy work. Also discussed were the essential contents of the 1984 policy-related tasks and those activities which need concentrated guidance in order to satisfactorily carry out a directive of the minister of national defense on the caring for and administration of retired cadres and on the need to care for the families of soldiers who are on international missions at various border areas and offshore islands.

Delegates from the 3d and 7th Military Regions, the Air Defense Corps, Thai Binh and Nghe Tinh Provinces, and Ho Chi Minh City presented many interesting lessons of experience learned from the successful implementation of various aspects of policy work.

The conference came up with many suggestions for improving the contents of the tasks regarding propaganda and indoctrination and the organization of forces in order to more satisfactorily carry out the policy-related tasks for 1984 and the ensuing years.

Addressing the conference, Lieutenant General Bui Phung, deputy minister of national defense, said: Satisfactorily resolving various aspects of policy work is a requirement dictated by the present and long-term duties of building the Armed Forces and defending the fatherland. All echelons must be fully aware of the party's guiding thoughts regarding the Armed Forces' policy work. They must fully realize the difficulties now facing the national economy and must develop their sense of self-reliance and self-motivation in joining with various sectors, echelons, and mass organizations in caring for this task. The contingent of cadres directly in charge of policy work must possess good knowledge, professional skills, and a high sense of responsibility. As an immediate task, they must concentrate on satisfactorily directing the implementation of the existing state policy toward the families of those career cadres and combatants and national defense workers who are either performing their international duties or defending the fatherland's border and offshore islands.

DO MUOI ADDRESSES ECONOMIC ARBITRATION MEETING

BK201042 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] On 17-19 April the state economic arbitration sector held a conference in Hanoi to review its work in 1983 and discuss its orientations and tasks for 1984. Comrade Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Do Muoi praised the efforts and progress made by the state economic arbitration sector last year. He pointed out: Economic arbitration is indispensable in the management of a socialist economy as it helps restore socialist order in production and business, protect the proprietary right and legitimate interests of contract signatories, consolidate the economic accounting system, tighten economic management, and strengthen the socialist legal system. Economic arbitration organizations must firmly grasp the two main tasks of controlling the implementation of the economic contract system and resolving controversies over and violations of economic contracts. They must also satisfactorily carry out their three functions in order to make economic arbitration an effective tool of managing the national economy.

Comrade Do Muoi stressed: The tasks related to economic contracts and economic arbitration for the 2 years, 1984-85, must thoroughly reflect the general line and the economic line set forth in the resolution of the fifth party congress and the recent resolutions of the party Central Committee.

The sector must review at an early date the existing laws and regulations concerning economic contracts and economic arbitration and compare them with the policies and viewpoints newly promulgated by the party and state in order to revise those laws and policies that are found to be no longer suitable.

Efforts must be made to develop step by step and perfect laws and polices concerning economic contracts, to formulate plans and programs to train the contingent of arbitrators and legal cadres, and to consolidate and strengthen the sector's organization and apparatus.

At the same time, efforts must be concentrated on carrying out key arbitration tasks dealing with a number of important economic contracts and some key products of the economy, achieving concrete and practical results in support of the implementation of the state plan, contributing to the restoration of socialist order in all spheres of production and business activities, and renovating the economic management and planning systems.

COOPERATIZATION IN NAM BO PROVINCES OUTLINED

BK240700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] During the first quarter of this year, provinces in Nam Bo established 1,430 production collectives and 28 agricultural production cooperatives, thus bringing the total to 20,341 collectives and 296 cooperatives, accounting for 45.3 percent of peasant families and 38 percent of the cultivated area of the Nam Bo region.

At present 18,853 production collectives and 248 cooperatives have applied finished product contracts with labor groups and laborers. A total of 15 districts, wards, and cities have basically completed cooperativization. They include Loc Ninh and Phuoc Long Districts, Sing Be Province; (Duyen Hai) District, precinct 8, and Go Vap ward of Ho Chi Minh City; Cai Be, Go Cong Tay, Cai Lay Districts and My Tho City, Tien Giang Province; Tieu Can District and Vinh Long and Tra Vinh cities, Cuu Long Province; Long Phu District and Soc Trang City, Hau Giang Province; and Long Xuyen City, An Giang Province.

However, agricultural reform has been carried out slowly by many localities and tasks concerning land allocation and mobilization of peasants into collective production have not been implemented uniformly at some places. Various echelons of party committees and administrations of the Nam Bo provinces are paying closer attention to firmly accelerating the cooperativization movement and carrying out the product contract system with labor groups and laborers to consolidate and perfect the new production relations in the rural areas in order to bring about new changes for this year.

EDITORIAL ON PARTY LEADERSHIP OVER VPA

BK240639 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Apr 84

[NHAN DAN 23 April editorial: "Renovate and Perfect the Mechanism of Party Leadership Over the Armed Forces and National Defense Work"]

[Text] The Vietnam People's Army is placed under the direct and absolute leadership of the CPV in all aspects. The CPV Central Committee, especially the Political Bureau, has provided constant, direct, and close leadership for the tasks of building the people's Armed Forces, strengthening the all-people national defense, and conducting wars of national liberation and national defense.

Under the party's clear-sighted leadership, our Armed Forces have overcome countless difficulties and ordeals and have remained always worthy of being an effective instrument of the dictatorial proletarian state. They have shown their absolute loyalty to their fatherland and to the party's goals and ideals, have defeated all enemies, and have outstandingly fulfilled all their assigned missions.

Historical facts show that party leadership is a main factor influencing the growth and success of our People's Armed Forces. Direct and absolute party leadership in all aspects is a basic principle and also a basic rule in building a new Army of the working class and of the regime under which the laboring people exercise their collective mastery.

The system of collective leadership by party committee echelons in all aspects and of division of responsibilities by unit leaders has long been applied in our Armed Forces. It has developed its great role in building the Armed Forces and carrying out the revolutionary war and has taken our Armed Forces from one victory to another. This shows that the mechanism of party leadership in the recent stage is correct.

At present, the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with U.S. imperialism are waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against our people while making active preparations for a war of aggression against our country. All of our party, people, and Armed Forces must strive to carry out the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and standing ready to fight and fight well in order to firmly defend the socialist fatherland.

In order to meet the requirements dictated by the national defense duties, the resolution of the fifth national party congress pointed out: It is imperative to build a comprehensive and modern system of national defense and constantly improve the country's defensive system, trying to ensure that each locality and the country as a whole can remain always combat-ready and deal with all situations. We must continue to build a powerful people's revolutionary Army with an ever higher degree of standardization and modernization and must ensure that it is ready to join the entire nation in defeating the enemy in the latter's multifaceted war of sabotage and its large-scale war of aggression should the enemy dare to make war.

Given this objective demand and the growth of the Armed Forces, especially the growth of the contingent of party cadres within the Armed Forces, and faced with the structural development in the cause of building the national defense, our party has renovated and perfected the mechanism of party leadership over the VPA and over the national defense work and has exercised the single leader command system in the Armed Forces.

The new mechanism of party leadership is designed to ensure the party's firm leadership in all situations, promote a high sense of individual responsibility of unit commanders, and constantly improve the leadership qualities of the party and the fighting strength of the Armed Forces.

The primary and most important principle of the new mechanism of leadership requires the CPV Central Committee, especially the Political Bureau, to provide constant, direct, concentrated, and unified leadership over the VPA in all aspects. This is a concrete and more visible development noted in the review of experience obtained in the party's leadership over the past several decades. This principle serves as an assurance for the CPV Central Committee and the Political Bureau to provide close leadership for the tasks of strengthening the national defense, building the People's Armed Forces, and directing the people's war of national defense.

The practice of the single leader command system is regarded as a very important organizational principle in the Armed Forces' unit-building and combat activities. This system is exercised on the basis of party leadership. A unit commander is assigned by the party and the state to direct and manage all the military, political, logistic, and technical activities of his unit. He must take responsibility before the party and the state for the results of all the activities of his unit and its welfare.

A unit commander can highly develop his initiative in dealing with all matters under any circumstance in order to ensure that his unit can fulfill its assigned missions. A unit commander must be delegated with full authority to carry out his duties. Naturally, his delegated authority must be used to serve the revolutionary undertaking of the party and the people. He must use his authority in accordance with state law, the Army's rules, and the higher echelons' orders.

As a cadre in the new Army of the working class and the nation, a unit commander, while exercising his functions, must closely coordinate with the related political organs and grass roots level party organizations in linking the idea of scrupulousness with his deep concern and affection for his subordinates and must maintain close relations with the local party organization and administration.

Scrupulous implementation of the single leader command system amounts to making realistic contributions to strengthening the party leadership over the Armed Forces. While implementing the single leader command system, the role of party and political work must not be belittled. Instead, it must be increasingly strengthened. Carrying out party and political work is a matter of principle in the party's cause of building the revolutionary Armed Forces.

In the new mechanism of leadership, the political organs at various levels within the Armed Forces must be strengthened and perfected and their functions must be revised. In the past, political organs assisted party committees and commanders in carrying out party and political work in their units. Now, however, these political organs have become party leadership organs which are responsible for conducting party and political work and for leading grassroots organizations. Through the political organs at various levels, the CPV Central Committee, especially its Secretariat, must provide constant and direct leadership for party and political activities in the Armed Forces and must direct the efforts of all command cadres, political cadres, technical and professional cadres, of various party and youth union organizations within the Armed Forces, and of all the soldiers toward successfully implementing all the resolutions of the party.

Political organs are organized from the divisional or corresponding level upward. In a regiment, battalion, company, and unit of a corresponding level, there is a deputy commander for political affairs in charge of organizing and conducting party and political activities for grassroots units. All grassroots party organizations in the Armed Forces always play an important role. In the new mechanism of leadership, the responsibility of various grassroots party organizations in the Armed Forces is very heavy. Their specific duties are numerous and diverse. By correctly carrying out their tasks as dictated by their function of leadership and adopting work methods suitable with their units' characteristics and operational circumstances, the grassroots party organizations will enhance their role in raising the effectiveness of party and political work as well as in developing the single leader command system.

The new mechanism of party leadership over the Armed Forces and national defense work is a new, important issue of great significance. It reflects the revolutionary, scientific, principled, and creative character of our party in its leadership over the People's Armed Forces and in carrying out party and political work in the Army. Implementing the new mechanism of leadership is a task of all the party, Armed Forces, and people. All responsible echelons and sectors must carefully study and firmly grasp the meaning, goals, and complete content of this new mechanism of leadership; and at the same time, they must carry it out in a systematic, positive, and steady manner as their functions demand. It is necessary to avoid conservatism, failure to recognize new developments, or unwillingness to make changes for fear of difficulties; and at the same time, it is also necessary to avoid subjectivity and oversimplification in the process of enforcing the new mechanism.

With firm confidence, unity, and singlemindedness in carrying out successfully the new mechanism of party leadership over the Armed Forces and national defense work, we will surely create new changes and a new, greater strength, thus contributing to successfully building socialism and firmly defending our beloved fatherland.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL VIEWS SOCIALIST TRADE

BK201329 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Apr 84

[NHAN DAN 20 April editorial: "Vigorously Develop Socialist Trade"]

[Text] Socialist trade that includes state-run trade and marketing cooperatives is the fundamental force of an organized market and the housewife of the entire society. Wherever there are production, goods, and organized life, there must be socialist trade.

Certain localities have begun to show some changes in the development of socialist trade through the reorganization, reassignment, and rearrangement of trade branches; the expansion of procurement networks, whole and retail sales, and service operations; the assignment of additional cadres; and the intensification of education and control so as to enhance the sense of responsibility of each member of the sales personnel.

A new feature of the state-run trade is that trade companies have been and are being established in districts to ensure the fulfillment of various operations in trade business, food catering, and service activities, initially promoting the role of state-run trade in supporting life and production in district. Many of these companies have achieved amounts of trade hovering around 100 million dong. Some have even achieved 300-400 million dong.

District trade companies have begun to accelerate the procurement of products and goods, especially agricultural products, not only in the specialized cultivation areas but also in those localities where production is scattered and companion crops are cultivated.

The central trade companies have also been further improved organizationally. The operations of their detachments and stations have been consolidated in the various areas of production and concentrated consumption. Many of these central trade companies have expanded and consolidated their forces while strengthening the accounting system of their detachments, thus beginning to develop their independence in business and create more favorable conditions for the control and coordinated shipment of goods among regions and units.

Attention has been also paid to developing and consolidating the trade of marketing cooperatives, especially those marketing cooperatives in villages and city wards. In 1983, the number of cooperative members increased by more than 1.5 million and 17,000 additional sale outlets were established.

The organization of marketing cooperatives in districts has also been consolidated by clearly determining the two functions of these cooperatives that are to guide the trade movement and organize businesses. This has begun to develop the role of these cooperatives in regulating the mutual support of business and production among villages in districts.

These improvements are still considered late and little if compared to the requirements and tasks of socialist trade, which must serve as the housewife of the entire society and is part and parcel of the proletarian dictatorship in the struggle between the two paths on the distribution and circulation front. Socialist trade is dutybound to play the key role in transforming market management so as to advance toward controlling the market and ensure an adequate supply of staple commodities to workers.

The organization of socialist trade is still weak in several aspects. It is not able to develop the strength of the whole system. Although there are 20 central trade companies, they are still unable to control all sales throughout the country.

In certain localities, trade organization is not unified. Trade operations in some localities remain conservative and sluggish. Trade companies in districts have not been strengthened as they should be in their position. Although marketing cooperatives have developed fairly quickly but not uniformly, their organization is still weak and their business faltering. Some of the policies concerning rates of commission, taxes, and bank interests have not been settled.

It is noteworthy that very few marketing cooperatives have been established in the mountainous provinces. In some villages, there are no marketing cooperatives at all.

Many trade companies and shops have established too many units indirectly related to their trade, while their volume of goods is small but their sales personnel is large. Negative phenomena among the sales personnel are prevalent. Warehouses, sale counters, and processing establishments have been slowly built or expanded. At times, socialist trade could not purchase all volume of goods, especially at the peak production period, thereby letting these goods fall into the hands of private traders and the free market. This has affected the price management and market.

Strengthening the socialist trade force in three aspects -- the volume of goods, material and technical bases, and the quality of workers -- are urgent requirements.

It is imperative to perfect organization, especially the organization of central trade companies. This is the integrated strength of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat in controlling and circulating goods. These units must be consolidated and strengthened to enable them to surge forward to control all sources of goods for circulation throughout the country, thereby promptly distributing goods to retail trade organizations.

Regarding local trade companies, especially district trade companies, we must continue to improve them in all aspects in order to enable them to satisfactorily carry out production and improve the people's daily life in their responsible areas.

Marketing cooperatives must be perfected and developed in all aspects -- namely, cooperative members, shareholders, network, and cadres -- in order to satisfactorily carry out their role as commissioned agents for state-run trade, while trying to improve their business, production, processing, and service operation.

The whole socialist trade system must be vigorously developed in order to surge forward to control goods and money and develop market management in order to control the market and prices and stabilize the people's life. This heavy, complex, and glorious task requires various echelons of party committees and trade sectors to concentrate their supervision and make their greatest efforts.

According to experiences in some localities, if we want to reserve an initial capital to stabilize the people's life and develop the local economy, we must exploit various potentials in labor, land, sectors, and occupations; develop both domestic and foreign trade; and promptly circulate goods and money to obtain a steady profit. If we have goods, money, and sufficient personnel and business apparatus but fail to carry out tasks actively or dare not think, work, or take responsibility for the interests of the people and the entire society, we could not bring about economic results or changes for the local economy.

To contribute to the vigorous development of socialist trade it is necessary to improve the economic management apparatus and policies on prices, purchases, credit, finance, material supply, and foreign trade. Socialist trade can and must really control the circulation and distribution front.

CONFERENCE REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

OW221241 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA 22 Apr -- A national conference was convened in Haiphong recently by the Ministry of Agriculture to review agricultural production in 1983 as well as in the three years 1981-83.

The following is the gist of the conference's debate, which focussed on how to maintain and speed up the tempo of agricultural development.

Professor Dr. Dao The Thuan, director of the Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, said that the 8.5 per cent increase in rice productivity in the past three years 1981-83 was an impressive achievement compared to the average of three per cent in the world.

He noted that Vietnam's 2.7 per cent average increment in food output in the 70's resulted chiefly from the expansion of the cropping acreage while productivity remained almost stationary.

In the first five years of the sixties, there was a fairly quick development of food output which, however, dipped continuously in the next five years.

In the late sixties, with the introduction of many new rice strains, rice yield went up for several years in a row, but later leveled off until the 1981-83 period, which saw a big stride forward in agricultural production, averaging six per cent yearly.

Vietnam's climate varies from one region to another, hence the necessity to diversify the strains of crops, especially rice.

Autumn is the main rice cropping season, but per hectare productivity remains low for lack of high-yield strains.

To develop the service organizations in agriculture is also an important measure to practise intensive farming pending a considerable increase of the technical means. Haiphong, for instance, has set up the plant (rice) and animal (pig) insurance companies, making scientific workers in plantation and stockbreeding share responsibility with the farmers.

Since 1981, along with the consolidation of the new management system, the cooperatives, production collectives and farmers have asked for more intensive technical investment in agricultural production.

Prof. Tran The Thong, in his report, pointed to the significance of the success on the agricultural front in 1983 when for the first time in its history, Vietnam was able to meet its own needs in food.

However, he said, a major question remains, i.e., to make the growth of food production catch up with population growth. He quoted a forecast by a specialized U.N. agency to the effect that Vietnam's population will have grown to 80 millions by the year 2000 which would require a minimum food output of 40 million tons. This makes the problem of family planning extremely imperative.

The speaker also pointed to the need of building high-yield rice fields, 250,000 hectares of such fields have already taken shape in 22 districts of the Mekong River delta.

Enlarging high-yield rice areas and widely applying the contractual quota system, in Prof. Tran The Thong's view, will not only enable the farmers to better apply intensive farming methods, but also help scientific workers to enhance their research.

Professor Tran The Thong also dealt with the interrelations between cultivation and stockbreeding. In the coming years, he said, there will be a noticeable increase of the quantity of chemical fertilizers, especially nitrogenous fertilizers, but organic fertilizers, especially manure, still has an important role to play. This necessitates a quick and steady development of animal husbandry, he said.

Doctor Vu Tuyen Hoang pointed to the relations between the weather, cropping seasons and plant strains. According to him, only the provinces south of the Hai Van Pass (Quang Nam-Danang Province) (?can) grow three rice crops a year, while the north is mostly suitable for double-cropping of rice. A crop of subsidiary food plants may be added in some places.

TAY NINH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION HAILED

BK240925 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] According to a report by the Ministry of Food, Tay Ninh Province has fulfilled its paddy obligation and has delivered to the central government 10,000 metric tons of paddy. Its 1984 target is 30,000 metric tons of paddy and subsidiary food crops. The province has promised to procure 10,000 additional metric tons of paddy, of which 3,000 metric tons will be delivered in April.

The Council of Ministers' chairman hailed Tay Ninh Province's decision as a manifestation its strong determination to overfulfill the 1984 grain obligation plan norms and its spirit to share the burdens of the people and localities where crop failures were experienced. The Council of Ministers' chairman hoped that the cadres and people of Tay Ninh will positively and quickly harvest the winter-spring crop, sow all cultivated areas, satisfactorily care for the summer-fall crop, save expenditures, and enthusiastically sell more grain to the state, thereby contributing, together with other provinces throughout the country, to overcoming immediate difficulties and firmly solving the food problem through domestic production and grain procurement.

RECENT AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

OW241317 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Following are the main features in agricultural production over the past 10 days:

The northern provinces devoted their efforts to tending the 5th month-spring rice and actively carried out insect control. The provinces of Thai Binh, Hai Hung, and Thanh Hoa and Haiphong Municipality, having completed the first-phase weeding, have carried out the second-phase weeding and have completed weeding on nearly 50 percent of the rice area. Due to cold spells, this year's early rice has developed poorly. But the main-crop and late rice is developing well.

Fertilization with stable manure was 5.7 tons per hectare compared with 105 kg of nonorganic fertilizer for each hectare. Overall, the rice in the timely weeded and fertilized areas, thanks to the recent showers, is developing rapidly and well. However, with the weather still remaining gloomy, the pest-affected rice area has reached 96,000 hectares, a 270 percent increase over the past week. The ravage has been mainly done by leaf rollers, stem borers, and rice blast. Localities are continuing their insect control to minimize the damage. In areas where insecticide difficulties are being encountered, the people are using a combined insect control method or applying traditional insect control methods.

As, last week's rainfall was minimal, drought is still affecting rice areas in many provinces: Nghe Tinh with 23,000 hectares; Ha Nam Ninh 32,000 hectares; Thai Binh and Thanh Hoa about 20,000 hectares each. The early rice is beginning to blossom in the former zone four provinces, where as the early rice in the northern provinces is budding. Therefore, localities should pay attention to carrying out insect and drought control in order to achieve success in rice outputs and yields.

In the southern provinces, the winter-spring rice is ripening over large areas. The Mekong Delta provinces have harvested 253,000 hectares, or 64.5 percent of the cultivated area, with Kien Giang, Cuu Long, and Tien Giang leading in the harvesting pace. However, the provinces of Tay Nih, Song Be, and Lam Dong, with a slow harvesting tempo, have harvested only 5 to 10 percent of the cultivated area. The yields of the already harvested areas are higher than anticipated. The Nam Bo provinces are devoting the work force and facilities to harvesting rapidly and neatly the winter-spring rice so they will be able to soon shift their main efforts to the cultivation of the summer-fall rice.

Regarding the cultivation of vegetables and secondary and industrial crops, although the best growing period for the spring crops is over, the mountain provinces are continuing to grow more corn, cassava, and peas and beans of various kinds.

In the past 10 days they planted an additional 67,000 hectares, bringing the already-planted area to 935,000 hectares, or a 57-percent increase over the corresponding period last year -- with 1.8 percent increase over last year for the secondary crop and a 30 percent increase for the industrial crop. All in all, although the secondary-industrial crop area is larger this year, the crop is developing slower. Localities are devoting efforts to tending the crops and carrying out weeding and insect control in order to achieve high yields.

Dear friends: According to forecast by the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, next week's weather will be sunny, with some rain, but the rainfall will be only fairly large. Therefore, in order to ensure success for the 5th month-spring crop, the northern provinces should devote efforts to regularly checking the rice paddies for insects and for categorization of rice paddies for tending purposes. Additional organic and nitrogenous fertilizer must be applied to the late rice. For the early rice, fertilizer must be applied during the budding and grain-forming stages. Sufficient water must be secured to help the rice grow evenly.

The southern provinces should harvest the winter-spring rice rapidly and neatly, rapidly expand the work for the summer-fall crop, and plant more vegetables and secondary crops for the summer-fall crop. The northern provinces should check rice seeds for the 10th month crop and work out regularization plans. They should also regularize breeding hogs among the localities while properly maintaining the sow population level so as to ensure enough hogs for this year.

RESISTANCE RADIO SAYS SOVIET OFFICER KILLED

BK250516 (Clandestine) Vietnam Resistance Radio in Vietnamese 0200 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] A Soviet officer was killed at 2100 on 28 March. The officer, a member of the Soviet occupation force in the Cam Ranh Bay area, was assassinated by an armed group of the National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam at My Ca village, Cam Ranh area. His body was discovered at 0400 the next day by a public security patrol and immediately and discreetly taken away.

COMMENTARY VIEWS SOVIET MILITARY PRESENCE

BK240848 (Clandestine) Vietnam Resistance Radio in Vietnamese 0200 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Station Commentary]

[Text] In recent years, the Soviet imperialists have increased their military forces in Vietnam with every passing day. Just like silkworms eating mulberries, their military forces in Vietnam have gradually increased a little bit every day. Their military bases in Vietnam have also increased in number and have constantly expanded.

In increasing their military forces, the Soviet imperialists have violated Vietnam's sovereignty while exposing completely the face of the country-selling Vietnamese communist lackeys in the Vietnamese communist party-state clique. Moreover, the fact that the Soviet aggressors are permitted to occupy some military bases on Vietnamese territory has posed a threat to Vietnam's neighboring countries, turning Vietnam into a world target. When in the future a worldwide counteroffensive is dictated by Soviet expansionism and hegemonism, Vietnam will become the battlefield for super-powers and the Vietnamese people will be victimized by this conflict.

A few days ago, more Russian imperialist troops armed with artillery guns and tanks came to be stationed at the Cam Ranh base, expanding the perimeter of this base and turning it into a military area off limits to the Vietnamese. This is a very brazen act of invasion which all our people are determined not to accept. By letting the Russian aggressors occupy Vietnamese territory, the Vietnamese communist power has committed an extremely serious crime and must bear full responsibility to the people and history for bringing a wolf into the house.

Some 38 years ago when all the people were fighting the French colonialists, it was the Vietnamese communist party-state clique itself that let the French colonialists return to Vietnam. It used foreign forces to annihilate the nationalist anti-French forces. Now again, it is repeating the trick of using foreign forces to suppress the heroic resistance struggle of all our people.

Looking at history, wherever the Russian colonialists come to occupy, they will seek all ways to dominate the local government and they will never withdraw. Years ago, the Hungarian and Czechoslovak peoples also courageously rose up to fight and repel the Russian colonialists who then sent many battalions of tanks to these two countries to suppress the upheavals. The Polish people are also struggling vigorously against the lackey administration of the Soviet Union to recover their fundamental right to freedom. The Afghan people are heroically fighting to drive the Russian colonialists from their country.

Obviously, the Russian imperialists never mean well to any nation. As a result, the peoples of occupied countries always have to rise up, fight, and chase them out. The Russians themselves masterminded the takeover of the free South Vietnam and supported the tyrannic Vietnamese communist power to do so, causing death to millions of our people and destruction to national assets.

No sooner had the Vietnamese communists taken over the free South Vietnam than the Russians sent their troops, aircraft, and warships to occupy many places in our country. They forced our people to serve them well in every way to provide them with food, lodging, and entertainment. They then cooperated with the Vietnamese communists to continually send our people into unjust wars of aggression, causing hatred in neighboring countries.

The Russian imperialists and their Vietnamese communist lackeys have also forced our youths to do hard labor in the various farming and industrial sites of their maternal country. Some of the letters written by these youths have reached the outside world and they all tell about the hardships and miserable life endured by these young workers.

In Vietnam today, the Russian imperialists have become the image of something odious, ignominious, and most contemptible. Whenever they have a chance, our people throughout the country attack the Russian imperialists. Many Western foreigners have to tell one another the necessity of learning a Vietnamese sentence saying that they are not Russians before going to Vietnam because they are afraid of being mistakenly attacked by our people.

The Vietnamese people's attitude is clear-cut and obvious. Our people will not let the Russian colonialists occupy our country. We will not let the Vietnamese Communist Party and state continually suppress the people and authorize the foreign forces to trample on our country and nation. The Vietnamese people call on the Soviet Union to immediately withdraw all its troops and war equipment from Vietnam.

As a heroic nation that has never been subdued by any force to serve as slaves, the Vietnamese people are determined to resist until they can regain total independence for their country and freedom and a life of plenty for themselves.

AUSTRALIAAIRCRAFT ASSEMBLE FOR ANZUS AIR-NAVAL EXERCISE

BK230734 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] In the Northern Territory, more than 20 fighter jets, including 8 United States Phantoms, have landed in Darwin in a buildup to what has been billed as one of the largest military exercises in the territory since the Second World War. The Phantoms have joined 10 Mirage jets from the Williamstown RAAF [Royal Australian Air Force] in New South Wales and 3 (?Macchi) trainer jets. More than 3,000 soldiers, sailors, and air force personnel and 50 aircraft from Australia, New Zealand, and the United States are expected in Darwin this week for preparation flying leading to a major ANZUS air defense exercise in the second week of May. The exercise will involve the defense of Darwin from enemy aircraft attack with surface-to-air missiles, defense of Darwin Air Base against ground troops, and interception of hostile aircraft using fixed and airborne radar platforms. Three navy ships will practice joint maritime-air defense with aircraft in the exercise.

LIBYAN ARMY, PLO RECRUITMENT ADS INVESTIGATED

BK241020 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] The Attorney General Department is examining a text of an advertisement in a Sydney-based Arab-language newspaper to decide whether it contravened the law which makes it an offense to recruit for foreign armies in Australia. A senior official in the department told Radio Australia's Canberra office that it was investigating a 2-part advertisement which appeared in the 9 March edition of the (AN-NAHA) newspaper. The advertisement is reported to seek recruits for the Libyan Army and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The law involved carries a fine of \$10,000 or a 5-year jail sentence. The co-editor of the newspaper, Mr (Butrus Angari), said today he saw nothing wrong with the advertisement. He said they were no worse than those seeking Australians to work in Israeli kibbutzes where they received army training. A spokesman for the Libyan People's Bureau in Canberra, Mr (Ibrahim Zaga), denied his government had anything to do with the advertisement and said there was no need to seek volunteers from Australia to fight in the Libyan Army. In 1981, advertisements were placed in Arab-language newspapers seeking recruits for Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's Islamic Brigade but were withdrawn after the Department of Foreign Affairs discussed them with the Libyan People's Bureau.

SYDNEY PAPER CHRONICLES 'DEFENSE SHORTCOMINGS'

BK241223 Sydney THE BULLETIN in English 17 Apr 84 pp 30, 32

[By Alan Reid]

[Text] When Defence Support Minister Brian Howe said recently, "There is a massive problem in this country in terms of defence industry," he could apparently have used the same words to sum up the defence position generally. In Federal Parliament recently, former Army officers Kevin Newman (Lib, Tas [Liberal, Tasmania]) and Peter White (Lib, Qld [Liberal, Queensland]) have described, among a host of other defence shortcomings, how soldiers are arriving at training camps with boots held together with surgical sticking plaster.

Government speakers, Howe included, have claimed -- with considerable justification -- that the present government inherited a defence mess from eight years of military rundown. But the regrettable aspect of the matter is that the opposed sides were so busy blaming one another for the present defence deficiencies that nobody gave any attention to how and when these deficiencies could be overcome.

Defence Minister Gordon Scholes made no attempt to answer the charges by Nesman and White, thereby suggesting that they were valid.

-- The Army's regular division, which is designed to deal with low and mid-level threats, has been blunted by cuts in unit strength, recruiting and reinforcement rates, and in resources for training.

-- All units in the division are restricted below their wartime establishment to special peacetime levels and some units are below even these levels.

-- The 8-12 Medium Artillery Regiment, which provides all the artillery support for the 1st Brigade at Holdsworthy, is to be equipped with the American M198 153-millimetre howitzer but its introduction will be delayed because there will not be enough trained gunners.

-- While the division is organized to have nine battalions, three are nonexistent, two are organised on light scales in the Operational Deployment Force at Townsville and the remaining four are on greatly reduced peacetime establishments.

-- Half the infantry units in the division are so much below strength that while they might be able to conduct platoon or company training they could not train or fight as battalions.

-- The 1st Brigade at Holdsworthy is allowed to exercise only every second year, battalions are allowed to exercise only once a year and the Cavalry Regiment is allowed to train with tanks only every second year.

-- Gunners in tank training are restricted to only two rounds of 76-millimetre ammunition a year, yet it takes three rounds to range the gun.

-- There is insufficient small arms ammunition for soldiers to complete their training. Some soldiers have bought ammunition privately.

-- The 3rd Infantry Battalion is training to achieve a reduced battalion airborne capacity of 360 men but lacks sufficient main parachutes, reserve parachutes and even protective headwear.

-- All the night-viewing devices which used to be available to infantry battalions have now been withdrawn.

-- The Operational Deployment force, based on 3 Brigade in Townsville, the first unit to be deployed in any emergency, has little or no air mobility with only four helicopters. In normal circumstances these would lift one platoon. However, because the platoons are so reduced, they probably could lift two platoons without trouble.

-- The brigade has no anti-tank capacity, no radar, no air defence, and is short of ammunition, mines, flares, transport and men. Most machine-guns and rifles are more than 20 years old and sometimes dangerous to use.

Strangely, these charges went almost unnoticed by the media. It is now a question of who is going to do something to rectify the situation. Gordon Scholes, from his near silence during the most key debates, could well be judged as a non-participant.

MALAYSIAAUSTRALIA PLEDGES AIR PRESENCE 'AFTER 1988'

BK241123 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Malaysia says it is satisfied with Australia's defense arrangement in the region following talks in Kuala Lumpur with the Australian defense minister, Mr Scholes. Mr Scholes said Australia would be sending a unit of between of 8 and 12 FA-18 fighter planes to its air force base at Butterworth in Northern Malaysia after mid-1988. He said the planes would replace the present squadron of 22 Mirages and would be sent to Malaysia on a rotation basis for a minimum of 16 weeks a year. Mr Scholes said the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir, was satisfied with the role of the Australian Air Force at Butterworth and the arrangement for its continuing presence after 1988. As well as the FA-18 fighters, Australia would continue to retain a unit of long-range Orion planes at Butterworth for reconnaissance. Australian F-111 fighter jets would also go to Malaysia and Singapore for regular exercises.

Mr Scholes has now left for Singapore for a 2-day visit where he will have similar discussions with the island leaders, including the prime minister, Mr Lee Kwan Yew.

Defense Official Comments

BK241305 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Malaysia is satisfied with the Australian Cabinet decision to continue the presence of the reduced number of the Mirage squadron in Butterworth until 1988. The existing Mirage squadron will be sent out between 1986 and 1988. The deputy minister of defense, Abang Abu Bakar, told RTM [Radio Television Malaysia] that, although this trimming has reduced the number of aircraft, they will deploy new F-18 fighter jets on a rotation basis for a period of 16 weeks a year beginning in 1988, consistent with the integrated air-defense system with Malaysia and Singapore. Abang Baku Bakar says Malaysia now has a true picture regarding the deployment of Mirage and F-18 aircraft. He regards the Australian move as a redeployment and not a pullout of fighter aircraft from the Butterworth Air base.

STATEMENT SUPPORTS AL-QUDS COMMITTEE ON EMBASSIES

BK240949 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Tan Sri Ghazali, in a statement, has expressed Malaysia's full support to the recommendations of the Al-Quds Committee which met in Fes, Morocco, last week. The committee has recommended measures against any country moving its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The minister says any such move will be met with Malaysia's strongest disapprobation. The Al-Quds Committee is set up by the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

GHAZALI RECEIVES EGYPTIAN PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY

BK241105 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Egypt today expressed its gratitude to Malaysia for its support in bringing Cairo back into the fold of the Organization of Islamic Conference. The visiting Egyptian presidential envoy, Muhammad Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid, told this to reporters after calling on the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, at his office in Kuala Lumpur today.

Mr Ash-Shafi'i and Tan Sri Ghazali had discussed several issues, particularly those related to West Asian problems. They also exchanged views on efforts that can bring to an end to the current Iran-Iraq war. Mr Ash-Shafi'i said Muslim countries are duty-bound to utilize all their efforts and join hands with other peace-loving nations to resolve the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Asked about the details of the Egyptian initiatives to help find a peaceful solution to the Iran-Iraq war, Mr Ash-Shafi'i said he could not disclose the plan until he discussed it with the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed. The envoy said he would also present a personal message from President Husni Mubarak when he calls on Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir tomorrow afternoon.

VANUATU PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR DISCUSSIONS

BK211356 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] The prime minister of the Republic of Vanuatu, Reverend Father Walter Lini, arrived at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport today to begin a 5-day visit to Malaysia. On hand to welcome Father Walter and his 3-member delegation were Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, the minister in attendance Encik Luhah Wan, and other senior government officials.

During his stay in the federal capital, Father Walter will hold discussions with Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed on various issues of mutual interest aimed at enhancing bilateral cooperation between Malaysia and the Republic of Vanuatu. Malaysia established diplomatic relations with the republic in 1982 through its mission in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. Father Walter and his delegation will also visit agricultural and industrial sites besides places of historical interest in Penang, Kedah, and Port Dickson.

BRIEFS

NEW TELEVISION CHANNEL -- TV three the country's third commercial station, will begin its transmission on the night of 23 April. (Encik Tasrif Tun Dr Ismail), general manager of Sistem Televisyen Malaysia Berhad [Malaysian Television System Corporation Limited], the channel operator, announced on 22 April that during the transmission between 1900-2000 [1100-1200 GMT] slides plus sound will be screened. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Apr 84 BK]

38 NEW BROADCASTING STATIONS -- The Government will build another 38 broadcasting stations to improve television transmission in hilly areas, Deputy Information Minister Datuk Chan Siang Sun, told the Dewan Negara. Replying to a question by Senator Jaafar Harun, he said under the pocket filling TV coverage of Malaysia programme, 25 stations will be built in the peninsular and 13 in Sabah and Sarawak. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 13 Apr 84 p 6 BK]

ASEAN FERTILIZER PLANT -- About 50 percent of the construction work on the 700-million ringgit ASEAN fertilizer plant in Bintulu, in Sarawak, has been completed. The fertilizer plant is expected to be completed by October 1985. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Apr 84 BK]

MARCOS URGES STRAIGHT KBL VOTE IN ELECTIONS

HK250704 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [24 April] stressed the need for a straight Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] vote and for complete unity among the official KBL candidates to assure [word indistinct] victory in the coming May 14 elections. The president urged that straight KBL vote during his dialogue with some 2,500 KBL leaders from Pangasinan. To strengthen the party machinery in the province, the president named Agrarian Reform Minister Conrado Estrella as chairman of the Pangasinan chapter of the KBL in place of Pangasinan Governor Aguido Agbayani. The president ordered a review of the membership of the citizens' voting committee in the province. The provincial governor was divested of the KBL chairmanship in the province because he is supporting a non-KBL candidate. The president expressed readiness to assume the provincial chairmanship of the party if necessary to ensure victory of the six official party candidates and warned the candidates against campaigning alone or junking their running mates.

ADMINISTRATION OPPOSITION EXCHANGE CHARGES

HK250707 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Tourism Minister Jose Aspiras yesterday [24 April] branded as irresponsible, morbid, and in bad taste the remarks made by ex-Senator Salvador Laurel attributing to President Marcos command responsibility for the death of ex-Senator Benigno Aquino Jr. Minister Aspiras told Malacanang newsmen that Laurel's remarks betray the opposition's lack of political maturity and sense of fairness. He laughed off what he called the opposition's continued morose obsession with the state of the president's health. Former Senator Laurel had described the president as extremely ill and in fact a dying man.

In Quezon City, Metro Manila Vice Governor Ismael Mathay Jr. debunked yesterday the charge of the opposition that the Marcos administration has not done anything to eradicate graft and corruption in the government. Mathay said it was actually the Marcos government that started the no-nonsense campaign against corrupt and undesirable officials. He said that as proof of this accomplishment scores of top government officials have been convicted and sentenced to stiff jail terms by the graft courts, or sandigang bayan. The president created the graft court to try all cases against government officials and personnel. Mathay said further that, compared to this, past administrations of the opposition have only paid lip service to campaigns against corruption.

UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] candidates meanwhile lashed back at President Marcos and said it was the Marcos administration that is destroying free enterprise in the country. The Manila UNIDO team of Eva Estrada Kalaw, Lito Puyat, Gerry Lima, and Ping Fernandez said it was actually the oligarchs of the Marcos regime that are wrecking the country's economy. They accused those alleged oligarchs of the government of monopolizing almost all enterprises and industries such as sugar, coconut, and public utilities. The UNIDO candidates said the UNIDO economic program will permit balance, agro-industrial growth through genuine land reform, fair farm pricing policies, just urban reform, fair taxation, and investment safeguards.

SDP ASKS COMELEC TO INVESTIGATE VOTE BUYING

HK230711 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] The Social Democratic Party [SDP] asked the Commission on Elections [Comelec] yesterday to investigate the alleged rampant buying of voters' affidavits in Quezon City and other areas of Metro Manila. SDP candidate Manuel Serrano said his leaders reported that voters' affidavits are being bought for 100 pesos each in Masambong and Tandang Sora in Quezon City. Serrano expressed fears that the affidavits being bought would be used to subvert the integrity of the coming elections. Meanwhile the Comelec has scheduled for Wednesday the hearing of the petition of the Social Democratic Party to disqualify KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] candidates in Metro Manila for alleged overspending in the KBL proclamation rally. The Comelec has ordered the KBL candidates to answer the petition.

UNIDO OFFICIAL CRITICIZED OVER CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

HK230709 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Former Senator and UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] President Salvador Laurel was charged with street-corner demagoguery and political spite for using the Aquino assassination as the focal point of the opposition campaign. Laurel was also assailed for seeking **impeachment** proceedings against President Marcos. The charges against Laurel were made yesterday by reelectionist KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] candidate Gerry Espina. He said the actions by the UNIDO leadership betrays the fact that the party is bankrupt of substantial issues and had resorted to the politics of spite and envy for the president and the first lady. At the opposition camp, the nationalism issue being pursued by President Marcos was assailed yesterday by UNIDO Manila candidates former Senator Eva Estrada Kalaw and former Councilor Lio Puyat. They said the brand of nationalism being pursued by the president and the KBL has subjected the country to oligarch monopolies and foreign domination. Kalaw and Puyat said the KBL nationalism has resulted in mass poverty and deprivation unparalleled in the country's history.

AGAPITO AQUINO-LED OPPOSITION GROUP ENDS FAST

OW211315 Hong Kong AFP in English 1222 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Manila, April 21 (AFP) -- A total of 384 Filipino oppositionists ended a fast today saying they had gained added resolve to fight injustice under the authoritarian regime of President Ferdinand Marcos. Fast leader Agapito Aquino, younger brother of assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino said the fast had convinced him that non-violence is "a viable alternative" to force President Marcos to step down without spilled blood.

A core group, including Mr. Aquino, took only water or juice for seven days while the rest fasted from one to five days. Nearly 800 sympathizers spent the whole day with the fasters. They were assured today by Roman Catholic Primate Jaime Cardinal Sin in an address that their "faith and suffering are the elements" that save and that "suffering is the price of leadership."

MINISTER ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF TORTURE CLAIM

HK250740 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Jose Crisol yesterday [24 April] directed military authorities to look into reports that detained Samar Catholic priest Pedrito Lucero was subjected to torture. Crisol was reacting to published reports in the April 23 issue of the ANY PAHAYAGANG MALAYA [THE FREE PRESS] alleging that the priest was tortured by the military.

The allegation, according to Crisol, has put the task to task the entire military organization and adversely affects the confidence of the citizenry in the military's peace-keeping efforts. Crisol gave the directive to Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver.

GOVERNMENT BORROWINGS FROM CENTRAL BANK SOAR

HK250059 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Apr 84 p 2

[Report: "Government Borrowings From CB Shoot Up"]

[Text] The national government's borrowings from the Central Bank [CB] have soared in recent weeks, a development that threatens to negate the monetary authorities' efforts to dampen liquidity as one way to enable the country to weather the country's debt crisis.

CB data indicated that as of the first week of this month, the CB's outstanding credits (net of deposits) to the national government stood at p [peso] 16,105 million. This is a jump of p2.6 billion in only a week from the previous week's level of p13.5 billion. CB sources said government borrowings still grew in the last two weeks, prompting CB officials to undertake a detailed study to determine why the national government's borrowings have shot up.

Since January, government's outstanding credits had been maintained at the p13 billion range, consistent with the country's tight monetary policy. During the last week of March, government's outstanding credits even dipped by about p1 billion from the month-ago level.

If borrowings continue at their current pace, government's outstanding loans from the CB would negate the cuts the CB had made on its rediscounting facilities. As of the first week of April, the CB's outstanding credits amounted to only p13.4 billion, a decrease of p2.2 billion from the level a month ago. To reduce the stock of funds in the monetary system, the CB also recently ordered an across-the-board one-percentage-point increase in banks' reserve requirements. (The CB plan is to steadily increase the reserve requirements as soon as the banking system is able to adjust to the new hike. For example, the recent increase was prompted by commercial banks' report that as of the first week of April, commercial banks had already corrected their reserve-deficient position - which had lasted for about six months - and had reported an excess in reserves amounting to p825 million.)

REASONS. CB sources claimed that the drastic increase in government's CB credits may have been due to insufficient government revenues to fund expenditures. To meet such expenditures, the CB either usually extends the so-called "budgetary loans" or advances to the national government upon instructions from the finance minister. The jump in government CB credits could also be due to major withdrawals by the national government of its cash balances with the CB, since the CB accounts for its credits to the national government as net of the government's deposits.

BUSINESS DAY earlier reported that in order to meet its budgetary targets, government needs p6 billion in additional revenues. Part of the problem in government revenues is the slowdown in the country's trade, because 65 percent of government revenues depend on duties and taxes on imports and exports. Because of trade restrictions which started in October when the country declared a payments moratorium, government revenues last year was already p1.2 billion short of target.

Bankers and economists earlier had expressed apprehension that the CB would not be able to meet its liquidity targets because of the pressures that usually emerge during an election period. They had noted that both money supply and budget deficits invariably went out of control in the past election periods.

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